PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,469—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 5 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
22nd April	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	8903	MOLDAVIA	6500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6022
27th "	ARABIA	7963		
3rd June	ARCADIA	8903	HIMALAYA	5986
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st July	ARCADIA	8673	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	8505
22nd "	ARCADIA	8603		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th April, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

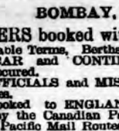
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	29th April 1905,
SYDNEY	4,255	Sellier	27th May "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
†* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	26th "
*‡ TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,099	9th June 1905.
*‡ MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905,
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800, 2nd Class Rs. 493, Saloon Rs. 533

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	1st May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Austrian House, 56, Clarence Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th April at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, 25th April, at 10 a.m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JUMNA," 4,600 tons, on or about 28th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Bombay, 24th April, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Winiker	8th May

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES, Agent.
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 25th May, 1905.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date,	Year.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th	"
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3639	16th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.

WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD. (VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING

SHIRTS.

	½ dos. Rs.	a.
Best Zephyr	25	8
Oxford	21	0
Soft Gauze	18	0
Twill	10	8
Dress	24-0	27 0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0	33 0

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbour's Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguish a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test; one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER,

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37 8
REFILLS for above	"	5 0

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12 "

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay		Rs.	a. 11 14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post			3 0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do.		5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
THE WORLD RENOWNED

BANDMANN-DALLAS
OPERA COMPANY

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
of the Gaiety and Daly's Theatres, London,
and under the immediate direction of
MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 13TH MAY,
FOR A SEASON OF NINETEEN NIGHTS
(a different Opera each Night).
ALL THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.
FORTY LONDON ARTISTES,
and the celebrated Gaiety Troupe of
LADY DANCERS.

	Rs.
Orchestra Stalls	4
Dress Circle	3
Pit Chairs	2
Gallery	1

Subscribers for Season Tickets will be allowed a reduction of 15 per cent.
Plans at SOUNDY & Co's.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FIRE IN WAREHOUSE A, VICTORIA DOCK.

NOTICE.

OWNERS, CONSIGNEES, Underwriters and parties interested in the UNCLEARED and other GOODS from various Steamers which were wholly or in part destroyed or damaged by the Fire in Port Trust Warehouse A, on 26th January, 1905, are AGAIN invited to forth with present their Documents, at No 4 Warehouse, Prince's Dock for CLEARANCE of such GOODS and (or) for the grant of certificates.

2 If such goods are not entered and cleared before 20th May, 1905, they are liable to be dealt with under Section 83 of the Sea Customs Act.

By order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.
Port Trust Office, Ballard Road, 19th April, 1905.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road on Tuesday the 25th April 1905, at 2-30 P. M., to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To confirm the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. R. M. Nissim as a Director.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th April to the 9th May, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1905.

THE STANDARD MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered, Office of the Company, No, 7 Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 25th April, 1905, at 2-45 P. M., to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To confirm the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. R. M. Nissim as a Director.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election,

To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration;

To transact any other business which may be brought forward

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th April to the 9th May, 1905, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1905,

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 13 Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1905, at 2 P. M. to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1904.

2.—To sanction a declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To confirm the appointment of M. Gulamhusein Currimbhoy made by the Board as an additional Director of the Company.

4.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

5.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

6.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Bombay, 15th April, 1905.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th April to 9th May, 1905, both days inclusive.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	600,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

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K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "BARENFELS," No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.
Dated 25th April, 1905.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Capt., DAUNT, 12ist Pioneers will submit them to the undermentioned by the 20th prox., after which no claims will be entertained.

BURRARD MAJOR,
121st Pioneers President, Committee of Adjustment
10, Staveley Road, Poona.

NOTIFICATION NO. 20.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the LIQUOR FARM of the NAUSARI DIVISION of the BARODA STATE for ONE YEAR or THREE YEARS from 18th August, 1905. Tenders should be addressed to the JAKAT ADHIKARI, BARODA STATE, and should reach him, by 1 P.M., on 15th May 1905, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. If Tenders are not satisfactory, the Farm will be SOLD BY AUCTION. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

RAOJIBHAI B. PATEL,
Jakat Adhikari.
Baroda, 19th April, 1905.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS FOR PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT-CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates of Freight at which Owners of the Steam-ships are prepared to contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods from Manchester Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following Terms :—

1. The ship-Owners shall undertake to despatch not less than 4 and not more than 7 Steamers every month for the purposes of the Members of the Association from the first day of January, 1906, till a year at least, or five years at the most, with intervals of sailing of not less than 3 and not more than 7 days between the sailing of each Steamer ; such steamers must be classed 100A 1 in Lloyd's shipping Register or B. S. in the Register of the British Corporation having a registered measurement of not less than 12.0 Tons ; Steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports such packages of Piece-goods belonging to the Members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above ports 2 days before time of sailing each Steamer running as aforesaid, to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The Members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the Steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay, but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages. Copies of Contract containing terms similar to these and which is at present existing between the Conference of Steamship Owners and the Association can be had from the Office of the Association. The Agents in Bombay of the Steamship Owners will be made parties to the Contract so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms. The rate to be tendered must be 1 for Freight from Glasgow to do any and 2 for Freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Princes Dock. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the Carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Undersigned must reach them on or before 15th June, 1905, No undertaking is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual Lines will have preference over those of Conferences of Lines. For the Members of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association.

ગીરધરદાશ જેઠાભાઈ,
i. e., GIRDHARDAS JAITHABHAI,
રાવજી નારણજી,
i. e., RAWJI NARANJI.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Shett Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hall, Bombay, 17th April, 1905.

PROF. T. K. GAJJAR'S

PLAGUE SOLUTION, 8 As.

"Has given the best results of any remedy, &c.
—Dr. C. F. Schaffter, Civil Hospital, Jalna

GERMICIDE. 8 As. Will protect you from Plague.

For further particulars, testimonials, &c., write to the address given below.

Free samples to medical men and the trade on enclosing two annas stamps for postage.

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CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

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BE PUT OFF WITH NOONIER,
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DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keenan, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malampuram, writes :—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes :—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H David, Madras, writes :—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq. Travancore, writes :—"For over Fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES : I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. * * As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specifics for ASTHMA and ACIDITY, please address

J. C. MUKERJEE & CO.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Ranaghat,
Bengal.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 30, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

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1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

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RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
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Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
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A FIELDMAN for the Farm Establishment of this Office on Rs. 30—4—50 per mensem with free-quarters.

Only qualified candidates with practical experience in Agriculture and physically fit for outdoor work, need apply to the Undersigned up to the 30th April, 1905.

BERNARD COVENTRY, Director,
Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Bengal.
Dated, Pusa, the 19th April, 1905.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

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STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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LIFE ASSURANCE
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Manager.

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" " " " ..... Without Ball 2 4

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An Invaluable substitute for the Physic Ball, ... Packet 0 9

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EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	49 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	38 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 12	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 13	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 3	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 6	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	5 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 980 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being then free of Premiums before age 50; this premium during almost the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 29-11.

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Whose Incomes dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended,

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

ASTHMADYNE,

A thoroughly reliable and effective specific for Asthma and shortness of breath. Its effects are wonderful.

DOSE :—One tablespoonful with an equal quantity of water when Asthma begins, to be repeated in an hour if not relieved, and then every three hours if required.—

Re. 1 per bottle.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
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WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Market closed on account of Easter Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dunbarmoor, 2331 tons, Captain C S Moffett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Naples, 4th April, in ballast.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain Y Salvesen, which arrived here on the 23rd instant from Bangkok, brought a cargo of timber.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, Captain T Rassovich, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, 18th March brought a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3383 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, which arrived on Sunday from Calcutta, brought a cargo of coal and Mr E A Trafford, Mr J R J Tyrrell and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1301 tons, Captain H Trouson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karrachi, with a general cargo Miss Robinson, 7 natives and 68 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Head, Mr C Jamsetjee, Mr J D Dubash, Mr L Raojee, Mr Crocaba, and 323 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Nubia, 3844 tons, Captain F N Tillard, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai 4th April via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr N H Mody, Miss Mody and Mr J Murata. From Colombo—Mr Martin, Mrs R Keith, Mr Ferrara, Mr and Mrs Ismailjee and child. From Melbourne—Mr C Jennings, Miss Miller and Miss C F Hawdon.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Dunbarmoor s	Moffett.....	Naples, Apr 4
	Lhasa s.....	McDiarmed..	Karachi, April 22

The steamer Africa, Captain Trouson, obtained her port-clearance for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.—

Steamer Hinda, for Calcutta, &c
" Dunbarmoor, for Barcelona
" Nowshera, for Zanzibar, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	From
17	Clan Campbell	Coast
17	Trifels	Antwerp
21	Muttra	London
22	Thongwa	Straits

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 22.

The P and O Co's steamer Simla, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

APRIL 21.

The P and O Co's steamer Banca, from Bombay arrived here this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Scindia s—6000 cwt Wheat Sanday and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Scindia s—33290 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.
FOR ANTWERP.
Bodlewell s—5598 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.
FOR BARCELONA.
Dunbarmoor s—94000 cwt wheat and 2000 cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros.
FOR TRIESTE
Marquis Bacquehem s—900 bales cotton and 2000 cwt teelseed.
FOR VENICE.
Marquis Bacquehem s—1205 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.
FOR FIUME.
Marquis Bacquehem s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Nippon s—500 bales cotton S D Captain and Co.
FOR KOBE
Nyanza s—11 bales cotton R S N Pallati and Co.
FOR MOJI.
Nyanza s—700 bales cotton S D Captain and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, April 25, 1905.

1 It is notified for information that the "Presidency Medal" Competition will be fired for on the G I P Ry Volunteers Range at Ghat Cooper on Thursday next, the 27th instant at 6-45 a.m. Members competing must wear uniform. No Side Arms. Rifles to be used as issued.

The following marksmen are eligible to compete:—Qr-Mr Sergt J E Rees, Cr-Sergt-Instr of Musky J E Downing, Cr Sergts P J Boylette, A Irvine, J A Mackinnon, P R Soundy, Sergts M Vevers, E S Lynn, A D'Silva, J Gillespie, Corpls F Gidney, G Clarke, H Williams, R J Byrne, Lce Corpls L D Burns, J Patterson, W O Shepherds, W T Sell, E Wenning, Cyclists A W Scott, W M Patrick, Volunteers A C Otto, A Johnstone, R Silkirk, B H Stockbridge, C O'Donoghue, N Sampson and C A Cooke.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B, V, R.

IN France, the employment of time-expired non-commissioned officers in various branches of the civil administration has developed to an extent unknown in this country. It is even regulated by competitive examination. A number of these have just been ordered, and from April 15 to 30, will be taking place almost daily at every Army corps headquarters in France. The departments in which vacancies are to be filled are too many to be enumerated without making a wearisome list, but they number 14, and extend over France and Algeria, and in some cases, as those of police, the number of men required must be considerable.

Any irritating or disfiguring skin disease is quickly relieved and permanently cured by Dean's Ointments. This Ointment cures piles, eczema, scurvy, itch and every skin complaint. Sold by all Chemists and Pharmacies.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARLOW—April 18, at Banda, the wife of G T Barlow, of a son.

CARUANA—April 8, at Meymyo, Burma, the wife of Major A Caruana, 41st Dogras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOME—MELVIN—February 1, at Moiktila, Burma, William Elton Home, 27th Punjabis, Burma Military Police, to Maud Eileen Melvin, daughter of the late Captain A Melvin (late) 42nd Assam L I.

DEATH.

TULLOCH—April 20, at Gorakhpur, U P, James Tulloch, for many years Manager of the Dehra Estate, eldest son of the late James Tulloch, M D, of Pembridge Place, London, W, aged 62.

PAPARIDINE.

A combination of the active principle of Papaw juice, with Iridin, Enonymin, and other carminative agents. It affords prompt relief in all forms of dyspepsia, and acts beneficially in torpid liver and constipation. In indigestion, accompanied by biliousness, its effects are most marked. Per bottle Rs. 2.

Also in tablet form, per bottle of 25, Re. 1.
per bottle of 100, Rs. 2.

CHIRETTONES.

Tablets made from our well-known "Saccharo-Chirettone." These contain the active principle of the chiretta plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with quinine as a tonic and antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and obviates flatulency; as a general tonic it is unexcelled. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever. Per bottle of 100, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 36m. Sun sets 6h. 20m. High water, 2-12m., 4-15a. Low water, 9-7m., 10-42a.
High Court summer vacation commences.
Carrimbhoy Mills Company, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.
David Mills Company, Esplanade Road, 2-30 p.m.
Standard Mills Company, Esplanade Road, 2-45 p.m.
Open air entertainment, B. E. S., School grounds.
Meeting of prominent citizens in favour of plague inoculation, Corporation Hall, 5-20 p.m.
Celebration of anniversary of Mr. K. N. Kabraji's death Framji C. Institute, 6 p.m.

DINNER TO MR. C. M. CURSETJI.—The dinner which was arranged to be given to Mr. C. M. Cursetji, retired Third Judge Small Causes Court, on Wednesday, 26th inst., has been unavoidably postponed owing to the sad death of his near relative.

CHIEF OF MAKULLA.—His Highness Sultan, Nawab Nawaz Jung Bahadur G. C. S. I of Makulla, accompanied by his son and five followers, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday morning, from Hyderabad (Deccan) and left the same evening for Lucknow. His Highness put up in a bungalow at Jail Road during his temporary sojourn in Bombay.

ACCIDENT TO A BOILER CLEANER.—Amir Ahmed, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-four, employed as a boiler cleaner in the Lakhmidas Khimji Mill at Parel, was, on Sunday last, accidentally scorched on his face, hands and back. It appears that while cleaning a boiler, he went underneath it and removed the flue. Steam came out and scorched him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

ILLEGAL SALE OF COCAINE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildass, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cooverji Darasha, an Abkari Inspector, charged one Mahabir Babu with selling cocaine worth Rs. 2-8 without a license on the night of the 23rd instant at Champa Gulley, to a man specially deputed to buy cocaine worth Rs. 2-8. The accused admitted the offence. He had two previous convictions. He was fined Rs. 150, with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The weather has been stormy for the past few days. On Friday at about 2 p. m. a terrible hurricane got up followed by heavy showers of rain accompanied with hail stones as big as betel nuts reducing the temperature to 92 degrees. Half an inch of rain was measured. On Thursday last reports of rain having fallen at Dhanoj-Patan line, on the R. M Railway, reached here. The showers that fell here were distributed to the area of 28 miles, Sihore Songad and Sonoora having also received more or less rain. These showers are calculated to damage cotton, mango and other crops. The talk is going round that the rain perhaps may infuse new life into the plague germs which are so active here. His Highness who went to Sihore to shoot a panther returned disappointed, the brute having disappeared, in the hills.

A RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—On Sunday night at about ten o'clock, a report reached the Esplanade Police chowkey that a Mahomedan, named Kasam Jamal, had fallen into the well that stands opposite the Esplanade Police Court. Hearing this alarm Shaik Mahomed Shaik Alli, P. C. No. 577-A who was in plain clothes went to the well and jumped into it to rescue the drowning man. It appeared that at the time, it was very dark and the man was very drunk and fell headlong into the well. He was charged yesterday afternoon before Mr. Kersondas Chabildass, Third Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in a public place. Sub-Inspector Bodley prosecuted. He asked the Magistrate to record evidence in the case, with a view to recommend the sepoy to the Humane Society. The accused who pleaded guilty was fined one rupee.

THE COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—Last night at about seven o'clock, the Parsee Bazaar Street, in Fort, was the scene of some consternation, owing to the collapse of a big house owned by one Kalidas Vandravandas. The house was mostly tenanted by Hindu tailors who fortunately had left the building, only a few days ago, on notice, as the house was to be put under thorough repair. After the rear portion of the house was put through the repair, the frontage was taken in hand, when suddenly some portion of the front wall gave way and in a few moments hugh pile of debris blocked the street. Fire-brigades and police were communicated with who soon appearing on the scene cleared the debris and ascertained that there was no loss of life.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A COMPLAINANT.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, made a report to the Police of the sudden illness in his Court of a Parsee complainant, named Manekji Edalji, aged 60. The old man had obtained processes on Saturday against three Parsees, named Jamshedji, Hormusji, and Pestonji, for causing him hurt in the Wadia Fire temple at Dhobi Talao on the day before. The summonses were ordered to be issued free of charge on account of his poverty. He came back yesterday to have the summons served on the parties. While seated in Court he was suddenly taken ill and was attended by the acting clerk of his Court, Mr. Cursetji C. Deventri. He was then taken in a victoria to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, but he died on the way. Inspector Bodley had been put in charge of the affair, and he at once reported the matter to the Coroner. An inquest will be held in the Morgue this morning regarding the cause of death.

BURGLARY AT GIRGAUM.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Paterson charged Mitha Kalia and three other Hindus, with house-breaking and theft of ornaments and embroidered clothes of the collective value of Rs. 3,149, belonging to one Moreshwar Hari Shunker, a Hindu residing at Girgaum. The evidence showed that about three months ago, the complainant locked his house owing to cases of plague occurring in the neighbourhood and went to reside at Andheri. On Thursday last, about 1 p. m. complainant's neighbour, a woman, heard somebody knocking about in the complainant's rooms and on looking through a chink in the partition saw the accused ransacking boxes and cupboards. She raised an alarm which brought several neighbours on the scene. The first accused was arrested on the spot and made over to the police. The others made good their escape, but were subsequently identified and arrested. The whole of the property was recovered. The Magistrate convicted the first three accused and sentenced them to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each. The fourth accused was discharged owing to want of sufficient evidence against him.

PARSIS AND PROSELYTISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You would be doing a justice to the Parsis if you permitted the real views and objects of by far the larger section of our community a free admission into your valued columns. The minority, of course, is also fully able and free to publish its own ideas.

In calling the section which is favouring Proselytism a numerous one, you have presumably been furnished with information broader in its sympathy with an hypothesical dictum than with the actual state of affairs. Hardly five per cent. of the Parsis are in favour of Proselytism, and, were a census to will opinions taken impartially, this would turn out a fact. All the Parsis know how many of their caste will maintain publicly or in private that considering their present condition in any way, the admission of non-Parsis (whoever they be) into the Parsi community is right in the community's interests, and how many will hold that the same is wrong. I say this not as my own presumption, but on the open testimony of a paper which is considered essentially a Parsi paper. The minor party has never up to now challenged this evidence, and until it is shaken by any one, it is not correct to speak of that party or section as being numerous. I shall not, however, shirk correction if proofs will be brought to justify the term, numerous, being applicable to the party in question.

About the rousing of the serpent, &c, your contemporary represents the section predicting such a future horridity as being interested in the cause of reform and progress. This is a compliment to one section at the expense of the other, and an insult to the latter comforting the former. If it can be seen that, as the Parsi community exists now, a receipt of aliens into its midst is a slow but steady way to ruin the religion, morality and society of the Parsi community so called, then it is clear that the interest in the cause of reform and progress cannot but shake hands with the section against Proselytism. The Parsis are each and every one of them aware now this question of Proselytism or anti-Proselytism took birth, what it really under the strictest inquiry means and where the shoe pinches either section in this great question. If you and your readers may believe me as a Parsi, I can simply point the bare fact as it stands, in other words, there is no question of Proselytism or non-Proselytism, but the self-evident alternative is: To wed or not to wed? Which is safer for the Parsis? Can any one weigh finer the probabilities of an union, however rare and imperceptible at the start, with aliens of the Parsis, than the Parsis themselves? We Parsis would be grateful could any English or French or German calculator, or for the matter of simplicity any outsider, oblige us with his services in determining whether, by our young men marrying aliens, our young girls would be sooner young mothers or old maids;—not to hint what other possibilities should spring in due course for the progress and reform of Parsi daughters. We Parsis do not pretend to shudder at (if you may call it so mockingly even) this mere hobgoblin's non-entity which positively in our minds strikes more terror than a whole host's identity! Possibilities are not realities, but they may turn out realities. Wiser men are said to choose the lesser evil. But here, do not take Aliens, is not an evil at all, for we suffer nothing if we don't; Take Aliens may prove an evil or not;—not a single Parsi has proved that it will not. Are the Parsis then wiser and better in embracing an alternative that prima facie threatens no evil, and shunning one that by any speculation is at least doubtful of good or evil,—or worse and softer-brained? Where is the Serpent. Sir! shall the Parsis sacrifice their innocent daughters to such a fickle god as the second alternative?—The fate of Laocoon be their fate, if they do choose the greater risk against an evidently safe road. No need of rousing the serpent, the beast can rouse itself, I must add, Sir, that what I have here surmised is not pure imagination; any one that knows the social bearings of the Parsi community and the social inclinations of a certain portion among them, will tell you flatly that we do fear danger in receiving outsiders, at least as we are presently conditioned in all our relations, natural and artificial. If ninety-five out of a hundred Parsis do not answer you thus, I am ready to say Amen to the sixth oppositionist who will be found confident to assert in public:—We fear no risk in accepting outsiders, howsoever we are situated. And there will be no serpent, sleeping or awake, no one either to rouse him or keep him under chloroform till the world lies in ashes on the Dreadful Day (to side with the Sybil etc.)

It need not be discussed here that the Parsis are not a whit intolerant, that is, they ever have said: No one shall profess our religion, for it is only for us. As said above, the point is not one of religion at all, as so subtly advanced and turned and returned by some Parsis;—it is a pure and plain argument of the practical moral existence of the total combination called the Parsi community. Let any one, Parsi or non-Parsi, weigh all the hypotheses from this stand-point than which none can be more vitally important, and I for one do not think he will balance any decision other than this contentment:—Risk or no risk, for God's sake do not rush in where Westerns fear to tread; but wait till you see the way all clear.—Yours truly, &c.,

ARDESHIR D. MASTER.

MR. T. ROBERTSON in his Report on Indian Railways referred with emphasis to the complications of the goods tariffs of Indian Railways and suggested that there should be one general classification of goods for all India and if possible one scale of rates applicable on the through distance. The present practice of allowing each Railway to have a separate classification and a separate scale of rates applicable to the junction only left the public in great uncertainty as to the actual rates chargeable. This matter has frequently engaged the attention of the Railway Conference and proposals have been made for the simplification of the goods tariff. With the great expansion in the mileage of Railways the need of simplification is yearly becoming more urgent, both in the interests of trade and of those who have to work the system. The first step in the matter, says the "Pioneer," would appear to be to endeavour to get railways to frame an uniform classification of goods, and with this object in view railway administrations have been requested to frome lists of principal commodities carried with the different tariff conditions attached thereto, to enable a Committee to formulate proposals for consideration by the Railway Conference. In order to facilitate discussion of the varied interests involved, it has been suggested that Mr. Bashford, the Chief Auditor of the East Indian Railway, should be appointed Chairman of the Committee, and be attached to the Indian Railway Conference Association, his salary for the time being paid by the Railways that are parties to the Conference.

"Cypridol is the most trustworthy and best of all mercurial remedies in the treatment of secondary symptoms." (Unsolicited) LAFAYETTE BENNETT, M. D. Central City, U. S. A.

LORD MILNER'S FAREWELL.

SPEECH AT A GREAT BANQUET IN JOHANNESBURG.

"THE GOAL OF OUR HOPES."

LORD MILNER'S reception at the farewell banquet at Johannesburg was of the most enthusiastic description. The room was crowded, and everybody was deeply impressed when his lordship, in beginning his speech, remarked that it was probably his last in South Africa.

Dealing with the introduction of self-government Lord Milner said that the constitution could not please everybody, and may please nobody, but everybody would acknowledge the goodwill shown towards the Colony. He reminded his audience what the Home Government has done.

"It has not hesitated," he said, to risk, and to lose, quantities of seats in England on behalf of labour importations—a measure they believed necessary to your prosperity. In spite of jibes or sneers they refrain from saddling the country with a war contribution at a time of difficulty. They have preferred to leave the question to the people of the Colony, trusting entirely to their sense of honour. Such generosity and confidence deserve recognition.

BOERS AND BRITISH.

"I do not believe the Boers will hold aloof, and it would not be the end of the world if they did. The policy I venture to recommend is to treat the Dutch and British with absolute equality. Privileged and unprivileged white classes are gone for ever. The same solicitude should be shown in every neighbourhood, regardless of the section which predominates. Then wait patiently. Don't fuss about the attitude of the Boers. Don't gird because of an absence of friendliness they cannot yet feel. Don't coax them by offering them more than they are entitled to. Show courtesy and consideration for their feelings. Always compromise on a question of principle on the suppression of one's own natural sentiments never. Kowtowing will not impress or win the strong, shrewd, self-respecting Boer people. Absolute sympathy must be the growth of years.

"The development of the country is the surest meeting ground. Work together. Politics are inclined to accentuate racial differences, but railway agricultural irrigation, and similar works will be bonds of union. There is much here that the country requires. And apropos of this, do not throw away your revenue."

HIS OPTIMISM.

Lord Milner proceeded to defend high freights. Profits in the Government's hands can be utilised to reduce the cost of living far more than the reductions, which inevitably fill a few pockets. He added:—

"I do not wish to be remembered for strenuous efforts to keep the Colony within the limits of the British Empire. I prefer to be remembered for the tremendous effort subsequent to the war to restart the Colonies on a higher plane of civilisation than they had ever previously attained. If you believe in me defend my works when I have gone, especially land settlement, afforestation, the scientific promotion of agriculture and irrigation, the amalgamation of the railways of the two Colonies and the inter-Colonial Council. They are all labouring under the congenital vice of their author—an incurable tendency to look too far ahead. Lord Milner proceeded to justify the existence of such, and dealt shortly with the question of the coloured races. In conclusion, he said, This I care for most of all—the great idea of Imperial unity, the goal of all our hopes the solution of all our difficulties. Possibly none here will live to see its attainment but there is satisfaction always in working for it and in opposing like grim death any policy that draws one away from it. I prefer to work in the formation of opinion rather than to exercise power. Think of the greatness of the reward in having contributed to the fulfilment of the noblest conception which ever dawned on the political imagination of mankind."

EQUAL RIGHTS.

A Reuter telegram adds:—

His Excellency said it was a source of great comfort to him that the future of the Transvaal seemed far better now than it did a short while ago. The mining industry this year was likely to reach the highest rate of production. He was afraid that those who thought that popular elections and the party system were a panacea for all defects were destined to singular disappointment. It was important that the people of the Transvaal should have a Government which they like rather than a Government which they liked less. It was obviously to the interest of the Mother Country to introduce self-government as fast as possible, for it would be a great advantage to prevent Colonial business from being dragged up and down the floor of the House of Commons. The new constitution was of a most Liberal character, and the greatest stride yet taken in the direction of complete self-government.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

Another depression is entering Upper Sind. Rain has fallen locally in the West Himalayas, North-East India, Madras, North Burma, and Silchar 1 1/2 inches, Purnea, Cherrapoonjee, Shillong Hazaribagh, 1/2 an inch and small amounts at Hanumkonda and Bhamo. Local rain is probable in Assam, North Bengal and possible in Baluchistan, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date April	Temperature Max	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
22nd	81°	65°	--	--

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OF APRIL 1905.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to increase almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid at most places. The barometer remains considerably above the average in several districts.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Karanchi, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Negapatam.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 10° in defect at Delhi and minimum 9° at Delhi and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Bellary and Cuddapah and the lowest 66° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar and at Delhi, Bombay, Belgaum, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly.

Rain in light showers fell at Cawnpore, Bhavnagar Para, Nagpur and Colombo.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	8	6	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	17	19	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	43	27	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	18	15	23
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	30	31	72
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	15	15	20
G Mahim and Worli	40	24	30
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	23
Total	171	143	233
Total plague deaths to date...	238,392	241,954	
Same date last year	105	83	150

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
20	16

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ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1905.

THE TRADE OF BENGAL.

BENGAL is going ahead with its trade and commerce, Calcutta leading the way. Last year's returns showed the number of vessels, arriving at and leaving the port of Calcutta, to have increased and the receipts at the Shipping Office to have been heavier. The revenue of the Calcutta Port Trust was Rs. 79,65,378 and the expenditure Rs. 76,75,562. A portion of this surplus has been added to the Revenue Reserve Fund which now stands at over eighteen lakhs. The Docks yielded a surplus of over three lakhs as compared with a balance of a lakh and a half the previous year. A smaller number of vessels entered the port of Chittagong, though the average tonnage of vessels was greater. The export trade showed an increase of 66 per cent in respect of the principal articles exported. During the year, a river due of two annas per ton was imposed on all goods landed or shipped into any sea-going steamer, and the earnings of the Trust showed a large increase owing chiefly to this item of revenue. The Government of India has decided to give substantial help to the Port Trust, and during the year under review the balance of a loan due to Government, amounting to Rs. 87,232, was written off the accounts. Further financial help has been promised for the purchase of a dredger, revetting the river banks and for the construction of jetties, warehouses and other works. The trade of the Orissa ports again showed a decline, owing chiefly to a diversion of trade from the sea to the railway. The value of the foreign sea-borne trade of the Province, which amounted to upwards of 103 crores, was eleven per cent. in advance of the figures of the previous year, and is the highest yet reached. Almost the whole of the foreign trade of Bengal is centred in Calcutta. The exports of jute from Chittagong are considerable; while the facilities afforded in recent years for the shipment of tea by the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway and the establishment of a steamer-service in direct communication with Europe, have given rise to a considerable export trade in that article. Among the articles of import, cotton goods, as usual, represent about half the value, and next in importance come iron and steel, sugar, petroleum and machinery. Of the total value of the imports, about 71·6 per cent. came from Europe, 62·1 being from the United Kingdom. Among the articles of export, jute, raw and manufactured, represented about 35 per cent. of the foreign exports. About 54·4 per cent. of the export trade was with European countries, the United Kingdom taking about 31·6 per cent. of this amount.

The frontier trade by land with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan is valued at 258 lakhs, about nine-tenths of this amount representing the trade with Nepal. It is remarked as noteworthy that the value of the imports into Bengal from these countries, 161 lakhs, is considerably greater than that of the exports, 97 lakhs, from Bengal to them. Of the trade with other provinces and ports of India, that by sea was valued at about twelve crores. Of this amount, imports, principally rice and kerosine oil from Burma, and cotton goods from Bombay represented nearly fifty-four crores; and exports, chiefly coal, grain and pulse and gunny bags, seven crores. The external trade of Bengal by rail and river was valued at over forty-four crores; the imports consisting principally of produce brought down to Calcutta for export over seas being valued at about twenty-six crores. The exports were valued at over eighteen crores and consisted chiefly of goods imported into Calcutta by sea. Of a like nature, but more extensive, is the trade of the province with its chief port, the total imports into Calcutta, from the Bengal districts, being valued at over forty crores and the exports at nearly twenty-four crores. The net receipts from Customs amounted to Rs. 3,82,18,192 or 13·8 per cent. less than in the previous year, the decrease being mainly due to the reduction in the duty on salt.

The port of Calcutta continues to make progress. Its income increases year by year and its Reserve Fund is becoming heavier. The capital debt of the Trust is over five crores, against which the Commissioners hold properties, including works in progress, stocks of stores, cash and securities in hand of the value of six and a half crores which sum does not include the Strand Bank lands, the capitalised value of which would amount to a considerable sum. The position of the Commissioners with respect to their debt may, therefore be considered satisfactory. At the same time, the large sum of forty-two lakhs has been accumulated by annual contributions from Revenue towards a Sinking Fund for repayment of the debenture loans and may, therefore, be treated as an additional asset. Two hundred and sixty-six vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 856,006 were berthed at the jetties during the year. The average tonnage of the vessels was 3,205 and the average number of days each vessel occupied the jetties was 6·8. All the same, the receipts as the jetties were almost a lakh less than in the previous twelve months. The receipts at the docks increased and the dry-dock seems to be a highly satisfactory source of revenue. The total capital expenditure at the docks amounts to 365 lakhs, and although the net income is not nearly sufficient to pay for interest and Sinking Fund charges, a marked improvement is observed in the working results. With a fuller use of the facilities provided it is hoped that the revenue will in the future approximate more closely to the amount required to meet interest and Sinking Fund charges on the large capital outlay. Regarding the Luff Point coaling scheme we are told that the conclusions arrived at by the Commission are that additional facilities are not required as the Port Commissioners can provide ample accomodation for the trade of the port, including the exports of coal, at the docks at Kidderpore; and that if at any time an auxiliary port on the Hughly becomes necessary, it should be under the control of the Port Commissioners, as the formation of the depot under any other agency would be contrary to the interests of the general trade of the Port. Very probably this is so, but the coal export trade might have been developed more rapidly by the provision of special facilities and that without, in the long run, injuring the Port Trust, which still unfortunately requires careful nurturing.

AUSTRALIA AND COTTON GROWING.

THERE seems to be no doubt that the Australians will have to modify their immigration laws before they can hope to fully develope the natural resources of their continent. In the Northern Territory the Commonwealth possesses a rich tropical country that is only awaiting suitable labour to yield great wealth and increase the prosperity of that part of the Empire. The wonderful results achieved by recent experiments in cotton cultivation in Queensland are now well known, and in the Northern Territory it is probable that a valuable cotton field would be found if the right kind of labour were only available. The reports of experts show that the cotton plant is indigenous to certain districts of the Northern Territory. Soil and climate are favourable to the luxurious growth of the plant, and it has spread itself in a semi-wild state throughout this region of the continent. The cultivation of Sea Island varieties by white labour is altogether out of the question, but the growth of upland or short staple cotton, which has become wild in the Northern Territory, is held to be quite feasible by Europeans. There are no great climatic difficulties which would preclude the employment of white labour on the healthy uplands, but in order to make cotton growing commercially successful, the labour would have to be cheap. Suggestions have been made for the employment of poor whites, and especially women and children in the cotton picking season, and also for the importation of cheap labour from certain parts of Europe. The best suggestion, however, comes from Mr. John Bottomley, who has made a special report to the South Australian Government on the subject of cotton growing in the Northern Territory as a whole. He points out that the population of this portion of Australia includes 900 Europeans and 2,700 Asiatics, who are principally employed in mining, pearl-shell fishing and cattle raising. There is also a large number of aborigines. The Europeans and Asiatics receive high wages. Mr. Bottomley, therefore, proposes that if cotton production is to be carried out on a scale of sufficient magnitude, the Federal Parliament should be asked to sanction the introduction of indentured coolies from India. He points to what has been accomplished in Fiji where 22,000 Indians have been introduced in recent years. Restrictions could be imposed, he urges, as in the case of coloured labour for the pearl-shell fishing. No doubt, if such a proposal be approved by the Federal Parliament, the Government of India will see that the interests of the Indians are adequately safeguarded to preclude the possibility of anything approaching the ill treatment which the Australian blacks and Kanakas are not unknown to receive. Mr. Bottomley concludes his report with the declaration that the Northern Territory possesses unlimited possibilities for the successful cultivation of the highest grades of cotton over a large area of coastal country and of upland varieties further inland. The labour difficulty alone stands in the way. It remains to be seen whether the Commonwealth Parliament will rise a superior to its present policy, in view of the interests at stake.

THE NILE BARRAGE.

IT is of more than passing interest to learn that the question of raising the level of the great barrage to the Nile below the Assuan dam has been for the present postponed, and this decision will especially interest lovers of Egyptian antiquities. Egypt has benefited immensely by its construction, for the Nile is not only the giver, but also the life blood of the country. With a low Nile, the fertilizing flood never passed over hundreds of square miles of cultivated ground, and their irrigation was impossible, so the year of famine followed. To mitigate this, the Pharaohs constructed works to regulate the supply, and the Fayum is believed to have been not only watered by the river, but also used for its storage. But the completion of the Assuan Dam has made a recurrance of serious famine practically impossible, and henceforth the rich earth, as each spring comes round, will be one vast carpet of vegetation. But this boon has been rather dearly purchased from the antiquarian's point of view. Though some changes were made in the original plan to allay the outcry against submerging, no small part of the Island of Phitae, with its interesting temples and other ancient buildings, all must regretfully admit the loss both in this respect and in picturesque-ness. A further raising of the water level would add to the original sacrifice. The engineers, however, fortunately think it prudent to wait. The work has been admirably executed, but two rather unexpected contingencies have to be faced, one theoretical, the other practical. A bursting of the dam of a reservoir is commonly a result of some weakness in its foundations. But in that of the Nile, these have been so well looked after that such a catastrophe may be pronounced impossible. It is equally unlikely that anything will go wrong at the locks or the sluices, and the retaining wall was built strong enough to withstand the pressure of the great mass of water behind it. Engineers had calculated how this would act and in what way it must be resisted; they supposed that, if the wall yielded, it would break along a line roughly parallel with its base. The water rushes out of the sluices with tremendous force, and dashes like a mountain torrent over the rocks outside, in which it has already worn great holes, sometimes more than twenty feet deep. At present they are fifteen yards or more from the foot of the wall; but as they will almost certainly work towards it, they may at last seriously weaken its foundations. So this part is being protected by a strong pavement or bed of masonry, which will no doubt prove an efficient protection.

THE NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION.

AN international Exhibition of considerable importance is we learn, from the Australian papers received by last mail, to be held in Christchurch, New Zealand, from December 1906, to April 1907. The Exhibition is the project of the Christchurch city authorities, but they are receiving the Government's assistance. The Exhibition will be held in Hagley Park Christchurch, which is the finest park in New Zealand, and capable of accommodating a show three times as big as that of St. Louis. Exactly what space the Christchurch Exhibition will occupy cannot at present be said, for no limit has been fixed. But it will certainly be large, for as far as over-sea exhibits are concerned there will be no charge for space, except, of course, in the case of stalls used for the purpose of transacting retail business. Neither will there be so many limited classes for exhibits. All kinds of exhibits will be accepted. New Zealand imports the greater part of its requirements, comprising practically everything known to commerce, so that the Exhibition appeals to a very wide field. Notwithstanding the initiation of preferential import duties by New Zealand for British goods—a preference affecting America more than any other foreign country—the Americans have supported the Exhibition to a very great extent, and a large number of American exhibits is assured. One reason for the popularity of the forthcoming Exhibition is the practical certainty that the exhibits will find purchasers in the Colony. Regarding the cost to exhibitors of transport they will not have to stand the expense of a lengthy railway journey in New Zealand, the port for Christchurch being Port Lyttelton, from which it is only seven miles distant.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Macedonia, with the English Mails of the 14th April, left Aden for Bombay 10 p.m. on Sunday, the 23rd instant, and is due to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

HER HIGHNESS Nawab Shums I. Jehan Begum Sahiba, C. I. E., of Murshidabad died, at her Calcutta residence on Friday night.

IN celebration of the first anniversary of the death of Mr. K. N. Kabraji, a meeting will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 6 p. m. to-day, when tribute will be paid to the services rendered by Mr. Kabraji to the cause of literature and social reform. The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty will preside.

THE death has occurred of Colonel B. O'Brien, I. M. S., who was long associated with the United Provinces. Colonel O'Brien was obliged to go Home from Lucknow, where he was officiating as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, by a serious attack of illness, and an accident that befell him on the voyage Home while he was in an invalid state gave him a shock from which he seems never really to have recovered. He died at Bagnor on the 1st April.

APROPOS of the refusal of certain sailors to sail with cotton cargoes on ships bound from Bombay to Japan, the Chief Officer of the P. and O. s. s. Nubia, which arrived in Bombay, on Sunday, states that shortly after passing the Russian fleet the Nubia came across the Clan Macintosh, in port. The Macintosh was sold recently by the Clan Line to a native shipper of Bombay, and was on the outward voyage from Bombay to Japan with a full cargo of cotton. Her Captain was a P. and O. officer, who had been lent by his Company to command the ship for this voyage, for her new owner. He was quite aware that the Russians regarded his cargo as contraband, but in spite of this declared his intention of sailing the usual course, which meant following right in the wake of the Baltic ships. What mattered it if the Russians did see him? If they captured him they had no port to send him to and would have to keep him cruising about with them which would be expensive in the way of coal. On the other hand, they would hardly dare to sink him. So the cotton proceeded on its way.

IT has transpired that while the Quetta police thought they had Private Buck's murderer surrounded near Kuchlak Station, North-Western Railway, he had really broken through the cordon and reached Kandahar via the Taba plateau in the Pishin sub-district and there sold two horses he had lifted at Quetta, one the property of the Polo Club of the 35th Sindh Horse and the other of Staff Sergeant Lansey, M. W. S. But the scoundrel, who is a Barakzai Pathan named Wahadad, left the gun and bayonet of the murdered soldier buried at a hiding place near Kuchlak along with some clothing, flour and meat. The arms have been made over to the Welsh Regimental authorities. It is now certain that Wahadad, whose home is five miles across the British border in the Tobi direction, was the perpetrator with a couple of associates of all the recent serious horse and European household property liftings including the theft of a Snider rifle from a sentry of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry which occurred some four months ago.

REGARDING the Indian tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales next winter, the arrangements will be very similar to those in connection with the visit of the present King, but upon a considerably smaller scale as their Royal Highnesses appear to be bringing out a staff of only about eight persons in place of the twenty-four who accompanied his Majesty. The details of the tour are not yet settled, and it is not the case, as has been stated, that visits to Ahmedabad, Baroda and the Phulkian States have been arranged for. All that can be at all confidently predicted at present is as follows:—Their Royal Highnesses will be received on landing at Bombay by the Viceroy and Lady Curzon and by a number of Chiefs and Princes. The Viceregal party will afterwards return to Calcutta, while their Royal Highnesses will proceed direct to Rajputana and thence to the North-West Frontier, Amritsar and Lahore being taken upon the way up and Jaipur, Bikanir, Patiala, Jammu and Kashmir being included. It is not yet settled whether a run up to Simla will be part of the programme nor is this probable. On the way back, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow and Benares will be visited, their Royal Highnesses being also shown a camp of exercise probably at Delhi. Christmas will be spent at Calcutta, where the Viceroy and Lady Curzon will receive the party. Their Royal Highnesses will be at Calcutta in time for the usual state ball and drawing room and probably also for the Levee, but it is not the case that any investiture ceremony has so far been arranged. From Calcutta visits will most probably be made to Darjeeling to see the North-East Himalayas in winter and into Nepal for a tiger shoot. The South Indian tour will be in February, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore and Hyderabad being most probably included.

A SIDE-LIGHT ON INDIA.

THE BYLE.

NEW SKETCH BY E. H. A.

IN the course of an article on the Indian Bullock in the "Monthly Review," E. H. A. says:—I warrant him who will take the trouble to study the Byle patiently that he will find a key to the mind of the Hindoo peasant and some insight into the tenour of his humble life. Try to imagine an English ploughman driving a team of Byles, or a Mahratta "koonbee" steering an English plough-horse. It is not imaginable. Try rather to imagine a monkey plunging for fish among polar icebergs, or a seal disporting itself among the trees of a tropical forest. The monkey was made for trees and trees for the monkey. So the Byle was made for the Hindoo and the Hindoo for the Byle. They have acted and reacted on each other for centuries and reflect each other now.

One of the very first things that strike an Englishman about the Byle is the thickness of its skin. I do not mean merely that its body is encased in a crass hide. The words are true in their widest sense. The integuments of its mind and feelings are thick and tough. To stir it in any part of its nature strong stimulants must be used. And this is a notable example of the mutual adaptation subsisting between it and its master. For though we often speak of him as "the mild Hindoo," and with justice since his nature and sentiments are essentially mild, yet his methods of giving expression to his sentiments are not delicate. When he walks with his friend on the public road, discoursing on household matters, he bawls so that you can hear him a hundred yards away. And when he addresses himself to his Byle, he is naturally still more forcible. To make it understand that he desires it to move on, he commonly uses a "flagellum," consisting of a short bamboo handle and a very long thong of tough hide. Swinging this round his head, he brings it down on his beast from above in such a way that the thong encircles its belly, stinging its tenderest surface for the space of half a fathom, with a report like a gunshot. This, done at intervals, keeps the Byle going, but the intervals are fully filled with other incentives, chiefly loud pops and strange noises quite unattainable to European lips. Sometimes owing to overwork, want of food, a lame leg, a sore neck, or some other trivial cause the Byle is more than usually sluggish. Then stronger stimulants are at hand. At the butt end of the whip handle there is commonly a sharp nail, which can be pressed into the flesh till the desired effect is produced. And there is always the poor beast's tail. That is another wonderful provision of nature. What could a Mahratta driver do with the tail of a horse? The tail of the bullock is long and thin, like a rope with a tassel at the end. Grasp it above the tassel and give it a good, firm twist, and you will inflict the torture of the rack with almost no exertion to yourself. If the bullock is very obstinate the screw can be tightened, but care should be taken not to twist the tail off, as careless drivers sometimes do; for this lowers the value of the beast. A bullock without a tail is worse than a boat without a helm.

The Byle is steered partly by its tail and partly by a cord tied to its horns and connected with another cord which passes through a hole in its nose. As a rule, it goes steadily along the road, only meandering a little from side to side; but many bullocks are possessed at times with a demon of perversity, which prompts them to go off the road down steep banks into ditches, or over any obstacle that seems likely to upset a cart. In vain the driver tugs at their noses, heaps blood-curdling imprecations on their heads, and flays their backs and bellies. They just push steadily on in the direction of their choice until he springs from his seat, rushes to their heads, and grasping one nose-string in each hand, nearly wrenches their nostrils off and forces them back into the road. Then they go on quietly. They have horns, but it never occurs to them to impale him while he is treating them so. They seldom even kick. They just suffer calmly all that he inflicts, and when it is sufficient to overbalance their disinclination to proceed, they proceed. Sometimes the disinclination is unconquerable. Then the bullock lies down and seems to say, "Now, do what you like with me." This is very provoking, but the driver is too much akin to his beast to get into a passion. He dismounts and gazes at it and remarks that it had a double day's work yesterday and is tired out, then curses its mother and exchanges his whip for a thick bamboo. Taking this in both hands, he belabours it with all his might, while a friend assists the effect by trying to heave the animal off the ground by its tail. There is no malice in all this. You do not charge a carpenter with malice when he hammers a nail on the head to drive it into a plank. How the bullock feels about the matter cannot be told, for it makes no outward sign. When the driver sees that he is only wasting his strength, he stops beating, for he is a practical man. He has still one resource. He takes a thin, strong cord, winds it round and round the bullock's nose and stands back. This never fails. In a few moments the poor animal struggles to its feet in an agony of suffocation. Then the cord is unwound and the cart proceeds till the beast lies down again.

I have said that the car-driver makes strange sounds, such as pops like the opening of a soda-water bottle, chucks and chirrups, gurgles and appalling roars. This is indeed a most important part of the art of driving. Bullocks will not go without these noises. There is one particular note, a blast of sound midway between a hiss and a gasp, with which I have seen a master hand get a cart out of a most hopeless ditch when all other devices had failed. It seemed to galvanise the animals into a supernatural and simultaneous effort. Sometimes the Mahratta driver will fall to reviling his bullock, its mother, sisters, and aunts (all sacred animals), with a vehemence which you may mistake for a tearing passion if you do not know him. I have not decided whether this has any effect on the beast, or only eases himself. Of course, the bullock does not understand the import of the words and its "state is the more gracious," but the driver's voice is raucous and the din that he makes may stun and distress its ears. Besides, these imprecations are usually premonitory of blows, and it may learn to associate them. It agrees with this view that the Mahratta reviles most copiously when ploughing; for at the plough there are not two bullocks to drive, but eight, and the only chance of getting along at all is to keep at least four of them on an average straining at the yoke. But the bullock's nature is such that, when its neighbour begins to put forth an effort, it stops to rest. And the tails of only the last team are within the ploughman's reach. He may reach the second team with his whip, but he must scourge the rest with his tongue. And he does it. "Raja-raja-raja, pop, pop. Dih-dih-dih, Ho-ho-ho. Chendia! Thou corpse! Son of an abandoned mother! Brother of a cow buffalo! Ho-ho-ho, Raja! Dih-dih-dih-dih-dih. Pop. Dowlut! Dowlut! Pop. Dowlut!!! Thou . . . (unfit for publication)." So the torrent flows without almost a pause. Now Raja and Chendia and Dowlut all know their own names, and as each one hears the volley levelled at it and enforced by the bodeful whistling of the long whip as it arches round the driver's head, presentiments of castigation no doubt admonish it to rouse itself and pull. So the whole procession keeps moving.

I sincerely hope that no one will gather from what I have said that the Mahratta is a brute who delights in cruelty, for he is not. I have described his methods when combating perversity or contrary circumstances, in order to illustrate how happily he and the Byle are suited to one another. If he tried the same methods (and he knows no other) on a Clydesdale plough-horse, awful things would happen which might throw his very mind out of gear; for the horse is an excitable and thin-skinned beast. The Byle is not excitable. It has no superfluous spirit, nor is it ever in a hurry. It is stolid, patient and a creature of habit. In short, it is like him and he is like it, so the two understand each other and their lives run harmoniously together.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SOUNDS OF BATTLE.

BALTIC FLEET IN ACTION.

ROZHDESTVENSKY ILL.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 23.

A telegram published in the Paris "Temps" dated, Saigon 10-40 a. m., this morning, states that all the Baltic fleet left Kamranh at noon on Saturday.

A violent cannonade was heard off the Bay and it is supposed that an engagement has commenced with the Japanese scouts.

Four Russian transports are at Saigon.

The Governor of Saigon has prohibited them from embarking a large quantity of coal consigned to them and only permitted them to embark a sufficiency for the voyage.

Reuter (Tokio) says the French reply to Japan, promising the expulsion of the Baltic ships from Kamranh, and affirming their determination to maintain neutrality has been received with pleasure and relieved the tension of popular feeling.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

It is stated at Saigon that Admiral Rozhdestvensky is ill with dysentery.

LATER.

The latest news from Saigon states that the Baltic fleet is fifteen miles off the Annam coast steering North.

Three warships are reported at Corregidor Islands in the Philippines, supposed to be Japanese under Admiral Nashima.

THE THIRD BALTIC SQUADRON.

SIGHTED NEAR COLOMBO.

The Commander of the P. and O. vessel Palawan, which arrived at Colombo on Saturday morning from Aden, reports having passed at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, the 19th instant, 500 miles west by north of Colombo, a division of the Baltic Squadron standing to the eastward.

They appeared to have made a northerly course across the Arabian Sea and were crossing the direct track about 100 miles, west of Minicoy, when sighted.

The fleet was some distance off, but its composition was as far as could be made out as follows:—One battleship resembling the Borodino class, four cruisers (various types), four colliers and one tender. One of the colliers was an oil tank steamer.

The speed of the division was about seven knots and the course steered would take the ships well south of Ceylon.

The vessels sighted by the P. and O. steamer would appear to be the third Baltic Squadron under Admiral Niebogatoff recently reported at Jibouti.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISTURBED RUSSIA.

Bread Famine at Moscow.

BAKERS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

A strike of 15,000 bakers has taken place at Moscow and the price of bread has been tripled. Disturbances are feared.

THE LIMOGES STRIKE.

The strike at Limoges is ended.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

Foreign Minister's Resignation.

M. DELCASSE RETAINS OFFICE.

M. Delcasse has withdrawn his resignation. He insisted that there must be complete harmony in the Cabinet on the subject of foreign policy and received satisfactory assurances to this effect.

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

Shocks in the North and Midlands.

A somewhat violent earthquake was experienced at Matlock, Doncaster, Scarborough and other places in the Midlands and in the North early this morning.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Rebels to be Conferred With.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Cretan Chamber has appointed a Committee to confer with the rebels with a view to common action.

MACEDONIAN ATROCITIES.

Indignation Meetings in Bulgaria.

Indignation meetings were held in Bulgaria yesterday against the massacre at Zagoritchani, and resolutions were adopted appealing to Europe, ascribing the massacres to Turkish administration and demanding autonomy for Macedonia.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Macedonia, with the English Mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 p. m. to-day (Sunday).

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KING EDWARD IN ALGERIA.

Striking Moorish Demonstrations.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of England sail to-day for Sardinia.

Their visit to Algeria terminated with an Arab fantasia in the vicinity of Constantine where a number of leading Native Chiefs and followers specially assembled made mad charges of masses of wild Arab horsemen firing in the air in a most striking manner.

Their Majesties also visited an encampment where Arab women sang and danced.

MASSACRE BY TIBETANS.

Chinese Commissioner and Suite Murdered.

A despatch from Shanghai says that Tibetans murdered Fenchuen, the Chinese Commissioner to Tibet, and his whole suite at Batang on the 21st instant.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 24.

The Boxing tournament commenced here this evening. Colonel Goodwin was the referee.

Bantam Weights:—Dr. Shaw, 1st Battery, Royal Field Battery vs. Private Yates, East Lancs. Yates gave in in the first round. Shaw won.

Private Munday, 13th Hussars, vs. Private Scannell, South Wales Borderers. Scannel won on points.

Light Weights:—Gunner Green, "L" Battery R. H. A. vs. Private Halford, A. and S. Highlanders. Green won on points. It was a well contested match.

Dr. Tamlin, "P" Battery R. H. A. vs. Private Church, Royal Sussex. In the last round Church knocked Tomlin down and was counted out. Church won.

Bantam Weights:—Private Ulph, 2nd K. R. Rifles vs. Dr. Loveday, 18th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. Ulph knocked down Loveday in the last round and won.

Captain Gaffney, Connaught Rangers, vs. Private Smith, East Lancs. Gaffney won on points.

Light Weights:—Private Gardiner, East Lancashire, vs. Private Alberts, 12th Lancers. Gardiner scratched and Albert won.

Bombardier Chapman, "G" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, vs. Lance Corporal Mack, Royal Sussex. It was a very well contested fight. Chapman won on points.

Private Hayes, Essex, vs Private Robson, East Lancashires. Hayes won on points.

Officers' Middle Weights:—Lieutenant Kennard, Carabineers, vs. Lieutenant Graham, East Lancashire. Kennard proved the superior and at once took the offensive and in second round won easily.

Intermediate Weights:—Private Murray, East Lancashire, vs. Gunner Evans, 49th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. Murray won on points.

Private Walsh, East Lancashire vs. Lance Corporal Regan, Connaught Rangers. This was another good and even fight of the night. Regan won on points.

Private Trueman East Lancashire vs. Lance Corporal Weir, Royal Irish Rifles. Trueman scratched owing to sickness.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

Colonel L. Herbert, 6th Cavalry, assumed command of the Umballa Cavalry Brigade on the 17th April, vice General Adams proceeded on leave.

Colonel Munro, Seaforth Highlanders, assumed command of the Ahmednagar Brigade on the 14th April.

The Commander-in-Chief will probably arrive in Simla on the 1st May.

ARRIVALS, April 24.

Major E. S. Cleeve, R. F. A., on transfer from England.

Lieut. T. H. Maynord, 125th Rifles, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Lieut. S. O. Everett, 1st Leinster Regt., on leave, from Belgaum.

Capt. C. F. G. Warlington, R. F. A., on leave, from Hyderabad.

Lieut. D. C. Herbert, A. and S. High, from leave, from England.

Lieut. W. B. Greenwell, Durham L. I., on leave, from Lucknow.

Col. F. J. Pink, The Queens, on duty, from England.

Lieut. P. S. Stewart, The Gordon High, on leave, from Peshawar.

Major F. W. Towsey, York Regt., on leave, from Milan Meer.

Major W. W. Norman, 22nd Cavalry, on furlough from Peshawar.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wilson, I. A., to reside out of India, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES, April 24,

Capt. H. J. M. Marshale, R. E., on leave, to England.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wilson, I. A., to reside out of India to England.

Major E. S. Cleeve, R. F. A., on transfer to Saugor.

Col. F. W. Bromfield, Staff, on leave, to England.

Captain C. F. G. Warlington, R. F. A. on leave, to England.

Col. H. P. Leach, R. E., on leave, to England.

Major F. Priestley, 4th Cavalry, on leave, to England.

Capt. A. E. Cathcart, K. R., Rifles, on leave, to England.

Major G. Saunders, S. T. C., on leave, to England.

Capt. G. K. Preaulx, K. R. Rifles, on leave to England.

Major W. W. Norman, 29nd Cavalry, on leave, to England.

Lieut. P. D. Stewart, Gordon High, on leave, to England.

Capt. J. D. Sterling, 57th Rifles, on leave to England.

Major F. D. Towsey, York Regt on leave to England.

Lieut. C. W. J. Smith, 29th Punjabis, on leave to England.

Lieut.-Col P. M. Carnegy, 2nd Goorkhas, on leave to England.

FORTY-SEVEN French fishermen of the Iceland fleet have just reached France after a remarkable series of adventures. They are the crews of two ships. One was wrecked overnight, and the crew thought themselves alone on an ice-bound wilderness until next morning's light revealed the crew of a sister ship in the same predicament. The earth was thickly covered with ice, there was no sign of vegetation, and they were 20 miles from the nearest village, which they only reached after enduring great hardships. Then the Icelanders raised 60 horses, of which each man took one, and the rest carried supplies. In this way they travelled five days and nights to the nearest port.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

The Commissioner of Jullundar reports under date the 22nd instant. The Company of Sappers and Miners in the Kangra Valley has completed a bridge over the Boner stream suitable for light wheeled traffic. A fourth Double Company of Pioneers has arrived at Shahpur and will join the Sappers and Miners in repairing the irrigation channels which take out of the Boner. In the neighbourhood of Kangra parties of "chamars" are employed to assist the villagers in getting rid of the carcasses of dead animals.

List of indigent persons requiring provision are being prepared through the Zaildars, &c., and checked by the Tahsil officials in order to legitimatize the distribution of free food.

The Civil Surgeon has wired to the hospitals of the Punjab for one Assistant Surgeon and three hospital assistants and is sending one hospital assistant and one compounder to Kulu.

The Assistant Surgeon at Kulu and Hospital Assistant at Saraj are safe.

Assistant Surgeon Farmer with medical relief sent from Simla leaves Mandi to-day for Kulu. Mr. Millar has left Palampur for Mandi with the Raja. The Sappers and Miners have commenced work on the Irrigation Channel at the heads of the Boner stream.

Captain Deas reports from Kangra that the women are being brought in now and he intends to form a female Hospital. The daily number of cases attending the hospital, serious and otherwise, is also increasing. Precautions are being taken to preserve a good water supply and to guard it from infection.

At Palampur and its neighbourhood not many serious cases have been brought in, but the injured continue to be visited and treated in the villages by Dr. Datta and others.

Owners of private property at Dharmsala are urgently requested to communicate without delay with local authorities there regarding the storage and custody of their property.

With regard to the apparently big landslides in the Dhooladhar Range, north of Palampur, the local view is that they are in the neighbourhood of the Nigal Gorge, in which rises the stream that flows past Palampur. The truth of this should be tested immediately in case any bunding up of the stream is taking place, which might involve a flood hereafter as the snow melts.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

LIBEL ACTION AGAINST THE "TIMES."

£250 DAMAGES.

London, April, 8.—Colonel Morgan has been awarded £250 damages for libel by the "Times," in an article published on June 1, 1904.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Seventy thousand reservists in Southern Russia, have been ordered to Harbin. Feverish preparations are being made to reinforce General Linevitch, in the hope, it is believed, that Japan, when Oyama faces Russia's large Army, will hesitate to advance exaggerated terms of peace.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The British Board of Trade returns for March, have been published. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, imports increased £291,037, and exports increased £3,819,027.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

The bill to legalise marriage with deceased wife's sister was read the second time in the House of Commons yesterday by 149 votes to 64. It was decided to refer the measure to the Standing Committee on law.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 15th April—Alfred Benjamin Duggan, foreman, G. I. P. Railway Workshops, Parel, Bombay, Automatic force lubricator for lubricating journals of carriage and wagon wheels for locomotives. George Arthur Ellis, monoline operator, of Lithgow, and Patrick Joseph McGuire, gentleman, of Goulburn, New South Wales, Australia. Improvements in billiard tables. Herbert Wilfred Perry, executive engineer, in the employ of the South Indian Railway Company and residing at Trichinopoly. An improved renewable rail cap. William Pickering, gentleman, 2 (formerly 3) Tavistock Crescent Notting Hill, London. Improved process for making bread. Heinrich Rosenberg, merchant of No. 21 Liechtensteinstrasse, Vienna, and Emanuel Rosenberg, doctor of technical science, of No. 5 Kirchstrasse, Berlin. Improvement, in self-regulating dynamos. Dr. August Voelker, electro-chemist, of 56 Unter den Linden, Berlin. Improvements in and connected with heating by electricity. Harry Tridon Blackford, mechanical engineer, of No. 10 Convent lane, Calcutta. A machine for the conversion of lignites into brickets. John Frodrick Liebsmritz, pottery and tile manufacturer, of Cumberland Pottery, Bankstown near Sydney, New South Wales Australia. Improvements in multitubular steam boilers. Harry Erskine Coles, district superintendent of police, of Damoh, Central Provinces. Improved means for carrying a rifle or shot gun on horse-back. Charles Joshua Greengrass, civil engineer, residing at Puttur, North Arcot District, Madras Presidency. A fibre extracting machine, suitable for all kinds of fibre bearing plants. The International Oxy-Generator Syndicate Limited, manufacturers, and Augustus Rosenberg, engineer, both of 259, High Holborn, London. Improvements in and connected with illuminating apparatus more especially designed for use in flash-signalling.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE Competition for the "Webb Challenge Cup" presented by Captain G. R. Webb, G. I. P. Ry. Vols. took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday last, with the following result:—

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Total
Sergt Maj Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	32	32	27	92*
Sergt Otto, G I P Ry Vols	32	29	30	91
Cr Sergt Instr in Musky Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27	32	30	89
Lce Corpl Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	32	31	25	88
Sergt Deacott, G I P Ry Vols	32	27	25	84
Cyclist Scott, Bo Vol Rifles	32	28	24	84
Cr Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vols	29	27	27	83
Capt Webb, G I P Ry Vols	29	25	17	71
Corpl Powell, G I P Ry Vols	24	24	23	71

* Holder of the Cup winner of the Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal.

Extra Score Competitions were held in connection with the shoot and were won as follows:—

200 yards—Sergt F E Otto 32 Points Winner of 1st Spoon and Cyclist A W Scott 32 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.

500 yards—Sergt Major R C Chapman 32 Points Winner of 1st Spoon and Cr Sergt Instr in Musky J H Downing 29 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.

600 yards—Cr Sergt Instr in Musketry J H Downing 30 Points Winner of 1st Spoon and Sergt F E Otto, 30 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.

Aggregate—Sergt Major R C Chapman 88 Points Winner of 1st Spoon and Sergt F E Otto 81 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.

THE RAJAH OF JAWHAR.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

THE ceremony of installing the young Rajah of Jawhar on the gadi was performed by the Commissioner, N. D., on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

The Political Agent with his staff arrived on Monday and personally inspected all the arrangements for the Darbar. The Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner reached Jawhar on Tuesday and formal visits were exchanged with the young Rajah. A large pandal was erected in the Palace compound and decorated with festoons and evergreens, with a double dais at one end and rows of chairs accommodating all the guests and the leading Inamdars and other subjects of the State.

The Commissioner and the political Agent on their arrival at 5 30 p.m. were received by the young Rajah Krishna Shah, his brother, the State officials and other guests, who all stood while the band played the National Anthem. The Commissioner, Mr. Kennedy, after taking his seat on the lower dais with the Rajah elect on his right and the Political Agent Mr. Orr, on his left, addressed the assembly as follows:—

Mr. Orr, Rajah Sahib and gentlemen,—I am here to install to the gadi of Jawhar State, Krishna Shah, Rajah of Jawhar. It gives me great pleasure to be here on this auspicious occasion, and to congratulate Rajah Krishna Shah on his accession. He succeeds his father, a ruler of sterling worth, who has done much for Jawhar, and he has been educated largely under his father's eye. I trust he will imitate his father, in working for the good of his people zealously and judiciously. He has a constant friend in the Political Agent, who will always be glad to give him advice and help not only officially but as a personal friend unofficially. Rajah Krishna Shah cannot do better than for the present at all events lean on Mr. Orr, and I trust also that he will always remember that the Commissioner has few things more at heart than the prosperity and happiness of the ruler, his people, and the Jawhar State.

Mr. Orr said:—Raja Sahib and gentlemen, I am sure that you will all join heartily with me in thanking the Commissioner for his kindness in undertaking so long a journey to perform the ceremony of installation which we are about to witness. It is a great thing for the State that the highest authority in the division should be personally acquainted with the Rajah and should have seen something of the land and the people he rules. Mr. Kennedy and gentlemen, I have the advantage over most of you who have so kindly come from outside Jawhar to favour us with your attendance at this Darbar, in that I have known Jawhar State, its rulers and its people for now close on five years and at my annual visits have been able to watch the progress of affairs from year to year. As neighbours interested in the welfare of Jawhar you will naturally wish to know my views as to the prospects of the State. Let me say at once that I can and do honestly congratulate the people of Jawhar on the accession of a Rajah who can be trusted to devote himself heart and soul to the welfare of his State. It is no easy task that lies before him. There are few sources of revenue in the State. The developments of recent years have brought the State to a point as which its needs are more likely to increase than its resources, it is no longer very isolated among inaccessible hills. The main road now runs right through the State; we have just bridged the Wagha river which hitherto made exit eastwards difficult for even foot passengers and impassable for carts, and by next year the whole road from Ghoti on the G. I. P. Railway to Dhoun on the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be opened to cart traffic. The heavy expenditure hitherto entailed by the annual additions to the main road must still be incurred in order to link up the outlying parts of the State, with the main road by fair Weather feeder roads. All this expense leads indeed to advance in civilisation, but that invariably means enhanced demand on the revenue of the State.

SOME STATE SUGGESTIONS.

There is therefore need of great care in husbanding the resources of the State at this juncture; and it has been a great pleasure to me to observe in my interviews with the Rajah both before and since the lamented death of his father, his intelligent appreciation of the needs of the situation and the solicitude with which he attends to suggestions for meeting them. Next in importance to profits to both State and people that accrue from the cultivators of the soil are those that accrue from forests; but like the former these latter depend on careful management, and I am glad to find that the Rajah has determined to ask Government for the services of a trained forester to prescribe a working plan under which the exploitation of forests will be so systematized as to secure the permanency of this source of revenue. Rajah Sahib if I may address a few words to you personally. I would specially draw your attention to the needs of the bulk of your people in the line of education. However enlightened a ruler may be, the best he can do for an unenlightened people is very little in comparison with what he could do if his people were sufficiently enlightened to see how best to serve their own needs and to co-operate with their ruler for the common weal. Such enlightenment can come only by education. You know the advantages of education yourself, and I would earnestly exhort you to aim at making it easier for your people to get their children educated. The difficulty your father felt most was that of getting the people to make a start to send their children to the schools he provided. You have now seen how this difficulty has been grappled with in Mokhada the part of Thana District the circumstances of which most nearly resemble those of Jawhar. We have now over 600 children of backward castes regularly attending 16 schools, where two years ago only four schools could with great difficulty be maintained, with an attendance of less than 70. I feel confident that if you will adopt our new methods I shall if I am spared to visit Jawhar again, in a few years time find instead of only three schools in the State each of the larger villages possessed of a flourishing school and the bulk of the children well up in at least the three Rs.; and though that sounds but a small advance it will be an earnest of great strides shortly to follow.

I have frequently observed with pleasure in my conversations with your caste fellows in the villages bordering on Jawhar State what great respect they had for your father and how proud they seemed to be of having a caste fellow in so exalted a position. I congratulate you most heartily on your accession to the gadi at so early an age and I confidently expect you to devote yourself so whole heartedly to the good of your State and people as to command like your father the respect and esteem of all with whom you come in contact.

Mr. Kennedy then conducted Raja Krishna Shah to the gadi in the centre on the high dais and took his seat on his right, while the Political Agent sat on his left. The Political Agent then presented the Rajah with the khilat sent by the Government of India and feu-de-joie was fired, announcing the accession.

ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF.

Raja Krishna Shah replied as follows:—Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Orr and gentlemen,—I cannot sufficiently thank you for the great honour you have done me by being present on this day. The occasion is too solemn and the feelings that have been evoked in my heart are too deep to be expressed adequately. The ceremony of to-day, though auspicious in itself, cannot but bring to our mind the still fresh memory of my revered father the late Rajah Sahib whose generosity and straight forwardness will never be forgotten by his subjects as well as others who came into contact with him. His loss to us is irreparable but the call of duty is imperative and I am bound to cheerfully accept the task which providence has been pleased to assign me. To the Imperial Government I shall always be bound by ties of loyalty and gratitude for the readiness with which they have recognized my succession and invested me with the powers of State. I shall never forget the kindly sympathy and solicitude shown for me by his Excellency Lord Lamington at this critical moment of my life, the importance of which has been undoubtedly heightened by the honour both of you Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Orr—have done me by grading this occasion. To Mr. Orr especially I shall always remain indebted for the almost paternal interest he has been taking in my welfare, and I think I may be allowed on this solemn occasion to hope that he will continue to be my best guide philosopher and friend in the very responsible duty that has now suddenly fallen upon me. Although I do not deserve the very flattering words which you, Mr. Orr, have chosen for me by way of encouragement they have made me confident of discharging my obligations to my people and to the Imperial Government with your constant help and sympathy. I shall always remember the valuable advice you have given me to-day and hope to receive your hearty co-operation in the several measures of improvement that require attention. The Jawhar State is still very backward in many respects. Limited resources, want of free communication and the backwardness of the population are great drawbacks to its proper development, but I am sure these difficulties will easily be overcome. A good trunk road across the State mentioned by Mr. Orr will undoubtedly facilitate access, increase trade, develops agriculture and industries and increase the resources of the people. My revered father was last year thinking of appointing a forest expert to improve the forest revenue in the State, and I am bound to take up the matter at once as a sacred legacy. The extension of primary education has already been taken up and if our resources permit I intend to introduce additional experimental schools to impart free education to the masses. Allow me again to thank you, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Orr, for the troubles you have taken in coming here to-day and also to request you to convey my hearty expressions of loyalty and gratitude to his Majesty the King-Emperor, and the Government of India for the honour they have done me. Gentlemen, I also thank you all for the trouble you have taken in coming over these rugged hills to be present at this Darbar.

At the close of his speech the Rajah introduced his younger brother Martandrao, his cousin, Govindrao, and his brother-in-law Vatajirao to the Commissioner. The latter then gave flowers and pan supari to the Rajah who returned the compliment to the Commissioner and the Political Agent. The Assistant Commissioner and the State Karbhari then distributed pan supari to the guests assembled. The Darbar afterwards broke up and later in the day the Rajah gave an evening party in honour of his guests.

JUBULPORE NOTES.

THIS District is keeping up its reputation for crime and especially for murders, writes our Jubulpore correspondent. The other day a man who had not met his brother for several years went to some station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to see him and to take him home. Both brothers left for their house by train and one of them had about Rs. 250 in cash tied around his waist in a net bag. During the night one of the passengers in the same compartment, who had evidently somehow discovered that the man had money on his person, relieved him of his net-bag with its contents, killed the poor fellow by giving him a blow on the head with a club and jumped out of the train. This took place between Katsanji and some other station in the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on the Bilaspur-Katni Section.

By the merest chance the culprit was arrested by the Nagpur Police at Nagpur as it appears he was found playing cards with some companions near a stream called the "Sangum" and on being pilled with questions by a Policeman his replies aroused suspicion. In the compartment occupied by the culprit was found a bundle of papers and from these contents it was discovered that the man is a discharged sepoy of the Bhopal Battalion. The man is being tried by Mr. P. M. Greaoy, City Magistrate.

A certain Moulvi of the Sunl sect has arrived at Jubalpore and is causing somewhat of a sensation in Jubalpore City. This gentleman has some thousands of adherents and he is said to be paid Rs. 100 for each sermon he preaches.

These sermons are directed against the Shias another sect of the Mahomedans and as they are inflamatory the Shias naturally resent them and the City Superintendent who is a Shia took steps to prevent the learned Moulvi from preaching in public places. However, I have been informed that this did not prevent the Moulvi from preaching in private houses.

This led to the employment of a Pleader who presented an application to the District Magistrate on behalf of the Moulvi's followers to restrain the opposite sect from interfering with the Moulvi's preaching, but this prayer was refused, and rightly so, but the pleader was told that the Moulvi could amuse himself by holding meetings in walled enclosures and private places, but that on such occasion the Police would be in attendance.

The order has greatly disgusted the Moulvi's followers and they, of course, put it all down to the City Superintendent of the Police. But surely the District Magistrate knows what one is about and the angry ones should have the good sense to know that no City Superintendent can influence a District Magistrate in a matter of this kind.

Plague reappeared in a few places round about Jubalpur, but in a very small way; small-pox and influenza have been prevalent and still continue.

On the 19th instant it suddenly became cloudy and stifling and about 5 p. m. amidst peals of thunder one third of the station was covered with hail stones, while the other two thirds had none at all. Of these latter areas one third had only a sprinkling of rain whilst the other third of the station had copious rain resulting in the roadside nullas being converted into running streams. Evidently the famous prelitcor of events of 1905 A. D. could not foretell this strange occurrence, for strange it is.

The Bishop of Nagpur has during the Holy Week delivered excellent discourses every evening in the Cathedral and on Good Friday there was morning service, and in the evening the service lasted from 5 to 8 p. m. His Lordship will be At Home on Wednesday and Thursday next to half the Station on each evening. His popularity increases daily.

A HINDU CLERK'S INDISCRETION.

ABUSING THE POLICE.

Vinayak Dattatray Kamat, a Hindu articled-clerk was charged, yesterday morning before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate with being drunk and disorderly on Saturday night. It appeared that on the night in question at about 11 o'clock, two gharriwallas had been brought up to the Mahabauri Police station for having driven their vehicles without lights. The accused who was in one of the carriages told the gharriwalla not to give his name when called upon to do so. Inspector Sullivan who was then at the chowkey asked the accused to keep quiet and not to interfere in his work. Thereupon the accused caught hold of the Inspector by his left sleeve and made use of insulting remark. He said "Your eyes are as much closed to your subordinate's faults as your—Commissioner's are to yours." The Police Officer said he would report him for his disorderly behaviour. Accused then took two currency notes out of his pocket and laying them before the officer remarked that those two notes would buy "a—lot of them." The accused was then arrested and charged with being drunk and disorderly.

Mr. Velinker, pleader, who was at this stage instructed to plead for the accused, said he had induced the accused to apologise to Mr. Sullivan for his unbecoming behaviour and the latter was willing to accept the same.

The accused said that at the time of his arrest he was drunk but not disorderly, and was not aware of the words he used.

The Magistrate remarked that in this case not only was Inspector Sullivan insulted, but the insult was also directed against the Commissioner of Police, which constituted a very serious offence. He believed every word of Inspector Sullivan, and did not want any corroboration to support his story. He thought the proper course for the accused was to approach the Commissioner of Police and express to him his regret for the insulting words he had used, though he believed the Commissioner could afford to treat such insults with contempt.

The accused stated to the Court that he never intended to insult either the Commissioner of Police or Inspector Sullivan, but if he had under the influence of liquor he was extremely sorry for it.

Inspector Sullivan said that as far as he was concerned he did not mind it, and had laid all on one side and had practically ignored it, but it was for the insult to his superior that he was so particular.

The Magistrate said he would allow the case to stand over until the day after to-morrow, because, he thought, Inspector Sullivan would be going out of his way to accept the apology for the insult to the Commissioner of Police. He would give time to the accused to approach the Commissioner to tender him his regret.

Mr. Velinker said he hoped the Police Commissioner would overlook the offence of the accused, who was at that time drunk, and who was now willing to tender an unqualified apology. The Police Commissioner was loath to interfere in the case, once it was placed before his Worship. Had not the case been placed before the Court, his client should have gone to the Commissioner to express his regret. But the Commissioner of Police had always said that he would not interfere with cases that were once put before the Court. It was, therefore, for his Worship to see whether the accused really felt sorry for his conduct and had expressed his regret. If his Worship warned the accused it would be sufficient for him and would mean a great deal to him.

The Magistrate, then took down the expression of regret the accused tendered, and after severely reprimanding the accused, discharged him.

A KOLAR GOLD CASE.

PROTRACTED TRIAL.

A VERY important gold case has just been disposed of in appeal by the District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot in the Madras Presidency. A wealthy native contractor on the Gold Fields, named Obla Reddie, was arrested by the British Police in a village in North Arcot district lying on the borders of the Gold Fields with a large quantity of gold jewellery, which on assay was found to have been manufactured from Kolar mine gold as well as a large quantity of mining candles. The accused was first put on his trial before the special Magistrate of the Gold Fields and discharged for want of jurisdiction. He was next arrested and tried by the Head Assistant Magistrate, North Arcot, and after a protracted enquiry was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. Against the conviction and sentence an appeal was preferred, and after hearing Counsel for five days on both sides, the Sessions Judge reversed the finding and sentence and acquitted the accused on the ground that the elements of Section 411, I. P. C. were not established. The Mining Board spent nearly half a lakh of rupees in the prosecution of the accused, and over a year elapsed from the time of the arrest to the final disposal of the case.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

BY-PRODUCTS FROM COTTON STALKS.

SUEZ CANAL TOLLS.

LONDON APRIL, 7.

AN American correspondent says that there is still a considerable amount of friction at Fall River. Both manufacturers and weavers have been slow to understand the new conditions that weavers can work either eight looms at the 17.32 cents or ten looms at the 15.6 cents rate. The weavers are apparently determined in their opposition to ten looms even if they earn more on them. Ring spinners are scarce, and with bad yarn incompetent slasher tenders have turned off poor warps. The length of the cuts have varied considerably, and there has been trouble over the electric stop motions. The weavers state that under the new rates with long bobbins they can earn dols.7.96 per week on eight looms, and if they care to take ten dols. 8.58. There appears to be no prospect of a strike at present, but if the scarcity of labour continues until June or July the weavers are almost sure to demand the return of the 12 1-2 per cent recently taken off. Governor Douglas has not yet given his decision as to the margin on which the 5 per cent bonus due to the workpeople from January to April 1 is to be calculated.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York in reviewing the cotton situation on March 21 say:—"With the new crop deliveries on the basis of 8c., the trade is doubtful if there is an inducement to carry out the agreements made when cotton was 6 3-4c. We expect a natural reduction in the acreage of 10 per cent, due to the withdrawal from the cultivation of cotton by those who were induced to plant it by reason of the high prices and through lack of employment in other industries which now command their services." Until something definite is known on the acreage subject it is expected that we shall have quiet markets. Messrs. Hubbard anticipate that with the exception of Russia the cotton-spinning industry throughout the world has the prospect of a very prosperous season. It is suggested that the New England mills might be as prosperous as the Lancashire mills "were it not for the discrimination in freight rates against them." The rate from New Orleans to Boston is quoted as 38 cents per 100lb., and that from New Orleans to Manchester as 33 cents per 100lb. We notice, however, that in the New Orleans cotton report of March 11 the freight to Manchester is given as 30 cents. The Boston rate is not given.

The Egyptian Cotton Mills are in a bad way, and as they cannot pay their taxes they are, it appears, to be closed, and the industry will be at an end. They have had a very unsuccessful career, but a correspondent of the "Egyptian Gazette" denounces Lancashire and the British Government, intent on Lancashire votes, for their failure. The countervailing Excise is the trouble, and this is described as a blot on the history of England in Egypt. Probably, however, Egypt cannot yet supply a trustworthy class of operatives, and it is understood that the difficulties of the managers in obtaining steady, continuous work were very great. Some of the cloth turned out from these mills was certainly very badly made.

According to the Atlanta Constitution cotton has developed another and hitherto unsuspected value. If the analysis recently made by a Philadelphia chemist is correct, the cotton stalk, which has hitherto been useful only as a fertiliser, will materially add to the cotton growers' income. It is claimed for the stalk that carefully treated, it yields between eight and sixteen shillings worth of sugar to the ton. Nor is this the sum of its usefulness. The waste resulting from the sugar-refining process can, it is said, be manipulated to produce a grade of paper much superior to that obtained from wood pulp. The stalks were also found to contain a material resembling celluloid, the base for a smokeless powder composition, and a fair grade of alcohol. We might be disposed to take this batch of discoveries lightly, but it appears that a company is about to begin the construction of a plant at Gonzales, Texas, which will be entirely devoted to the handling of these by-products. The assertion is made that the industry has passed the stage of speculation and experiment, and that the new company will shortly be prepared to enter the market with all of the products named above. When it is stated that a conservative estimate of the average annual yields of stalks in the Southern States of America may be placed at 70,000,000 tons the importance of such discoveries is apparent.

The United States Department of Agriculture, after a long and costly investigation and experiment seems to have come to the conclusion that the much-advertised cotton pest known as the Mexican boll weevil has established itself as a permanent inhabitant of the cotton belt. This does not necessarily mean that in the future we shall hear as much of it as we have heard of it in the past, but in substantially, the official way of presenting the verdict. In the Farmers' Bulletin No. 216 Dr. W. D. Hunter, the special agent in charge of the investigation, reports that "the work of the Bureau of Entomology for several years has indicated that there is not even a remote probability that the boll weevil will ever be exterminated. As a matter of fact, no injurious insect has ever been exterminated." The Guatemalan ant, the new hybridised weevil eating bird, the thousand and one chemical nostrums—all have proved impracticable or inadequate. The boll weevil will remain as a perennial point of argument between bulls and bears and a constant discipline to the planter, since it may only be "dodged" by burning the old cotton stalks and by very early planting with very early varieties of seed from points as far north as possible, and with as much fertiliser as possible to hurry up the growth before the weevil gets to work each season. Transplanted northern seed probably means shortening and weakening the staple of Texas cotton, at least temporarily, as in the present season; but that is the lesser of two evils.

The question of tolls on the Suez Canal is eliciting expressions of discontent from German as well as from English shipowners. The Hamburger Nachrichten gives currency to a rumour that, owing to the increased revenue due to the passage of war vessels through the Canal and to other factors, a dividend of 26 per cent for 1904 will be declared. But, according to the Canal Company statutes, any surplus after paying 25 per cent must, as already pointed out in this column, be used in reducing the Canal tolls to five francs. At present the tolls stand at eight and a half francs, and unless these are reduced before May the declaration of such a dividend would not be in order. It is a general complaint that the statutes of the Company, which date from 1883, have become incompatible with the development of modern shipping. The revenue for the past three years is returned as follows:—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Tonnage ...	£1,518,500	£1,060,600	£0,043,000
Passengers...	84,000	75,000	68,000
	£1,602,500	£1,135,600	£1,121,000

The British Government has already received in dividends a sum of £12,956,149 on shares which cost £4,076,622.

According to a statement by a German banking authority having relations with Mexico, June 1 is the date on which the Mexican currency reform is to be introduced, and not May 1 as reported the other day. After the suspension of the free coinage of Mexican dollars on April 15 such dollars will only be issued to the public from the Treasury in exchange for gold paid in. It is further stated that arrangements are to be made, under Government patronage, in order that the Mexican production of silver, so far as it is controllable, shall be placed on the market through one common agency.

The following are additional items respecting the fortunes of the German textile and allied industries. The Bamberg Joint-stock Bleaching, Dyeing, and Finishing Company of Bamberg, Bavaria, in

again unable to declare a dividend. The balance-sheet for 1904 shows a loss of £225, which has increased the debit balance of the profit and loss account to £8,347 the share capital being £25,000. No dividend had been declared by this Company for either of the four preceding years. The Dusseldorf Worsted Yarn Spinning Company, of Dusseldorf—a company spinning fine merino yarns,—pays no dividend for 1904. The dividend for 1903 was at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. At an extraordinary general meeting of the Cassel Jute Spinning and Weaving Company, of Cassel, the shareholders approved a resolution empowering the directors to raise a mortgage loan of £17,500 for improvements.

Recently published statistics of the Cuban tobacco industry show that the production of leaf tobacco for 1904 was 415,891 bales, as against 342,748 bales for 1903. Of this quantity 250,638 bales were exported, as against 303,106 bales in the previous year. The best customer for leaf tobacco during the year was the United States of America, which took 196,861 bales. Germany followed with an in port of 2,639 bales. With regard to the export of cigars, the total rose from 208,607,000 in 1903 to 217,645,000 in 1904. England, with an import of 91,616,000 heads the list, the United States being second, and Germany, with an import of 27,147,000, coming third. It is probable that certain trans-shipments for both England and Germany took place in American ports. Taking the value of a bale of tobacco at dols. 48 and of 1,000 cigars at dols. 65, the total exports during 1904 amounted in value to dols. 26,776,000, as against dols. 25,127,000 in 1903, or an increase for the year of dols. 1,649,000. Allowing for the inland consumption and for the boxes bought by tourists and others, it is probable that the total value of the Cuban tobacco crop for 1904 was not under dols. 40,000,000. The reciprocity treaty with the United States appears to have had but little influence on the tobacco trade, the value of the export to the United States from Cuba during 1904 being dols. 13,397,000, as against dols. 12,899,000 for 1903. Any profit derived from the treaty is said to be pocketed by the American importer, who in most cases is identical with the Tobacco Trust.

A SIDE-LIGHT ON INDIA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The cart, or "hakkery," is well worth a little examination. A rough and simple frame, put together without the use of nails, rests on two large wheels. The floor is of split bamboos; there is not a plank in the whole structure except the driver's seat. The pole is attached to the axle-tree, and the front part of the body of the cart rests on it. It projects about the length of a bullock, and across the end of it is the yoke. Just in front of the body of the cart a board is nailed across the pole for the driver to sit on. He sits astride, and from that position his toes can reach the ribs of the bullocks and his hands command their tails. The yoke rests on the necks of the bullocks, which appear to have been designed expressly to receive it. The hump prevents it slipping back, horns prevent it slipping forward, and an iron pin and leather throat-strap prevent the bullock getting out sideways. A joint of hollow bamboo, containing grease for the wheels hangs at one side, and the parish dog trots under the body of the cart.

With this rough and simple machinery the whole carrying trade of the country is done wherever railways do not run, and one is ready to take for granted that the "hakkery" is one of the institutes of Menu. The fact is, though few know it that this form of cart was invented by two ingenious British officers, of whom one died only a few years ago. Up to fifty years ago Western India had no cart except a ponderous vehicle mounted upon two solid discs of stone or heavy wood, and utterly unfit for ordinary traffic. These officers saw that one of the most urgent needs of the country was a useful cart or waggon, to turn to account the new roads that were being opened up in all directions, and they set themselves to devise something which a Mahratta could understand and two bullocks could draw, strong enough for very rough work, cheap enough for a very poor people, and simple enough for a village carpenter to make or mend. The result was "hakkery," a thing so truly oriental in its conception, that the people fitted to it at once. No monument rewarded the inventors but they can well afford to say, "Si monumentum queris, circumspice." The "hakkery" is now on every road, and it is difficult to see how the country ever got on without it. The Mahratta himself is unaware that he is indebted to the Saheb for this new link between him and his Byle.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

An examination of candidates for the Army will be held on June 27, and following days. There will be no change in the subjects of examination on this occasion.

Royal Military College.—There will be awarded 196 cadetships for the Cavalry, Foot Guards, and Infantry, and four cadetships for the West India Regt. The successful Cavalry and Infantry candidates who are desirous of appointment to the Indian Army will be eligible to compete, while at the Royal Military College, for such appointments in that branch of the Service as may be available after meeting the claims of King's cadets. King's Indian cadets, and honorary King's Indian cadets (35 appointments in all are usually given). The successful competitors will be required to join the Royal Military College about September 13. The course of instruction at the Royal Military College has been reduced to one year for the present. Four commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry will also be awarded at this examination University—Candidates.—Eleven commissions—namely, nine in the Cavalry, Foot Guards, Infantry, or Army Service Corps, and two in the Royal Art (one Royal Field Art, and one Royal Garrison Art) will be offered for competition by University candidates under the conditions laid down in the regulations on this subjects issued in 1899. Successful candidates will have the option of taking up, at their military examination, either the three subjects named in the old regulations (1899) or the same the three subjects military history and strategy, military topography, land military engineering as laid down in the new regulations 1904.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.—The next examination of candidates for cadetships at the Royal Military Academy will commence on June 27. There will be no change in the subjects of examination on this occasion. The number of vacancies to be competed for will be 55. The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy about Sept. 13, 1905; they will receive all necessary instructions from the Governor. One Commission in the Royal Marine Art. will also be awarded at this examination.

When the cadets from the Royal Military College at Sandhurst finish their encampment on Salisbury Plain in July they will be commissioned direct into the Army, owing to the shortage of officers in the Service. Under this arrangement a large number of cadets with only 12 months' service at the college will be commissioned. This grafting of cadets to the regiment with less than the two years' study necessary for the proper training of a cadet is not regarded as desirable happening, but nothing better can be done to cope with the demands of the Army. The enlargement of Sandhurst has come to be an imperative necessity, and is regarded as the proper solution to the paucity of officers. Owing to the premature commissioning of cadets, the numbers to be admitted to the college at the next entrance examination will be correspondingly increased.

President Roosevelt, says the "Book Monthly," is a busy man, but he is said to keep a journal. If so, and if it is ever published, it will be interesting reading. It appears that President Harrison left an intimate history of his Presidency. This record has been found among his papers, and its contents will be available some day. Why should not every President be his own historian? It would be a task to occupy all those leisured hours at the White House!

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT NAGPUR.

At the Nagpur Provincial Conference on Saturday, Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates said:—Apart from the general interest and the varied importance of a gathering like this, this assemblage possesses a value and a significance of its own. As you all know, Nagpur and Berar once formed parts of, and owed allegiance to, a common Government. Time and circumstances severed this tie of fellowship and now it is our peculiar privilege and special good fortune to rejoice at the return of our long-separated brethren and to extend to them the right-hand of fellowship. It is only fitting that this reunion should be signalized and emphasised by a gathering like this. It is a happy augury for the future and cannot but fail to exercise a potent influence for good on our life and destiny. Welded together as a compact whole under a common administration, the two provinces will in future merge their individualities in one common existence, be animated by common aims and aspirations, and be subject to common joys and sorrows. We therefre join hand with our brethren in the Berar and we hope that we shall in future march hand in hand on the path of progress helping one another in our efforts to better our condition and thereby adding to the momentum and accelerating the pace of progress. Gentlemen, if this meeting serves no other purpose than to enable the scattered units of our community to come together and coalesce, I venture to think we shall not have met in vain; nor is this an occasion for mere private or provincial rejoicing.

GRATIUDE TO GOVERNMENT.

We join in the general chorus of congratulations which has signalised the presentation of the Imperial Budget and we take this opportunity of expressing our heart-felt gratitude to the Government for the wise and generous manner in which the year's surplus has been dealt with. We thus meet at a time, when, owing to the great improvement in the finances of the Empire and the generous spirit which has inspired the Government to utilize the surplus for the advancement of the country, we may with every hope of our prayer being favourably considered, suggest plans of improvements in communication, education, sanitation and such other matters as at present occupy the public mind. Our meeting at this time will have this additional advantage that it will enable us to submit our conclusions before the administration whose members usually meet in conference at Pachmarhi at this time of the year. In submitting a statement of our wants and requirements we shall use our best endeavours to make moderation and fairness our guiding principle, so that we may not be guilty of asking for any thing which cannot in reason be granted or favourably considered. We are sometimes reproached for lagging behind the other Provinces in the display of political activity. But I may be permitted to point out that whatever may be our short-comings in this respect, we have never been wanting in our duty in carrying out solid works of improvement in various spheres of national activity, such as education, local self-government, industrial and agricultural improvement etc. And forcibly convinced as we are that the interests of the people and the Government are identical, in everything we have undertaken, it has been our constant aim to seek and utilize the help and advice of officers of Government and to work in harmony and co-operation with them and if stock be taken of what has been done in these directions, our Province, I venture to think, will not suffer by comparison with the other Provinces in the Empire.

A REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

I am glad that we have succeeded in making this assembly as representative as it was possible to make it within the short time at our disposal. Many of our delegates have been elected at public meetings specially convened for the purpose, while others are members of local and representative institutions which already exist in the Province, namely Municipal Committees and District Councils. In this way we have been able to secure a representation of the various interests existing in the two Provinces and especially the landed interest which is the most pre-eminent of all. It is a matter of special gratification to us that our humble efforts to organize this assembly has evoked the sympathy of the various mission bodies in the Province. They have given practical proof of their good will by joining us in our deliberations. Whether it be in the field of education, or in the alleviation of human misery during times of famine, we can never forget all that they have done for us. Our grateful thanks go to those who have so long been working among us to our benefit. By joining us on this occasion they have added to the obligations which we already owe them.

It does not fall within my province to dwell on the subjects which will be brought before you for deliberation. But there are one or two general considerations which I feel bound to set forth. It should be distinctly understood that we are not animated by a spirit of captious criticism of men and measures. On the contrary, we fully realize the difficulties of the position and our main object is so to conduct our proceedings and formulate our resolutions as to be of some help to the Government, in the difficult task of administering the affairs of this country and it will be our earnest endeavour to submit our suggestions and criticisms with a full sense of responsibility of our position and in a spirit of ungrudging recognition of the great work of reform and advancement which is going on on all sides under the present Government. Sensational agitation and vehement criticism may be popular among certain classes, but apart from all other considerations, such a procedure does not seem to be a very successful mode of securing political rights and privileges. They only serve to irrigate without bringing anything in return. Yet criticism is often times better than dogmatism, though rational criticism is better than either. All the same, if we sometimes do find ourselves obliged to take up the role of critics, it is because criticism is on some occasions a necessity and we shall be wanting in our duty to ourselves and to all who trust us, if through false modesty we fail to undertake this task when it is called for to further the good of the country.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Before resuming my seat, I cannot but refer to the sad calamity that has befallen our countrymen in the North. It has caused the sympathies of all to be profoundly moved and it claims from this assembly not only a passing tear, but a heart-felt message of condolence to the ill-fated sufferers. This conference is the first of its kind in the Province. I hope it will be a land-mark in its history. Our programme is a modest one and it is hoped our modest programme will lead to greater things hereafter and that the mutual confidence between Government and the people will grow and enable the Province to achieve great improvements as the result of our co-operation.

RUSSIANS BURN J. PANESE TROOPS WITH PETROLEUM.

The Hiroshima correspondent of the "Asahi" has sent his journal a description of some of the fighting round Mukden, which he obtained from a Japanese who has just returned from the front. We translate from it the following allegations as to the use of petroleum by the Russian troops:—

On the morning of March 2, the Maruyama detachment belonging to the Japanese Centre, was ordered to attack Hulaotun. The position was protected by barbed wire entanglements, and other defences, and had five machine guns. In attacking it we suffered very severely, all our officers being killed or wounded with the exception of Colonel Kubota. We sought shelter in a Russian skirmishing trench which we gained possession of but unfortunately it was very shallow and full of snow, so that it did not protect us when we stood up, while it was impossible to sit down in it without becoming benumbed by cold. Until the 4th, we had to go without food and our movements had to be made in a crouching position, we suffered so severely that in many cases blood flowed from our mouth and noses. On the night of the 4th about one Russian battalion approached us in almost entire silence and a severe hand to hand fight ensued, we being able to use our bayonets only. In the course of the fighting, the Russians poured quantities of petroleum over our knapsacks and clothing and set fire to them, thus inflicting great suffering upon us. They also most barbarously cast petroleum over the wounded Japanese who were lying in their blood in the snow-covered trenches, and set them on fire. Our force had been almost annihilated when a battalion commanded by Major Oka came to our rescue, groping their way to us in the dark. The hand-to-hand fighting then continued the men distinguishing their enemies by touching their caps. On the morning of the 5th, we succeeded after extreme difficulty, in driving back the enemy. In the trenches we subsequently found twenty Japanese who had been burnt to death with petroleum. We also discovered that non-commissioned officer Imana and seven others had their eyeballs gouged out.—"Kobe Herald."

STOESSEL REFUTED.

THE TRUTH ABOUT PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. W. Maxwell, the well-known war correspondent, who witnessed the final stage of the siege of Port Arthur, writing in the "Standard," refutes the statements made by General Stoessel. He says:—"No one who is familiar with the conditions in Manchuria could doubt that the retention of Port Arthur seriously embarrassed the operations of Field Marshal Oyama. It robbed the Japanese of the fruit of victory at Liao-yang and reduced them to months of inactivity before Mukden. Every day that General Stoessel held out brought reinforcements to General Kuropatkin. For that reason General Stoessel ought to have kept his flag flying over Port Arthur until the last shot had been spent.

"Were the defences so weak as to lay the fortress open to capture by assault? General Reiss, Chief of the Staff, and probably General Stoessel himself were of that opinion, and sought to avoid the horrors of a citadel taken by storm.

"Experience has revealed serious defects in the natural strength of Port Arthur. In some respects the Russian line was admirable for defence. It had a clear field of fire, excellent observation points, and commanded mutual support among the forts. But it had one grave and incurable defect. The line of forts was too near to the city, so that magazines, workshops, supply, depots, and barracks were under constant fire from the line of hills parallel to and only four thousand yards from the forts.

The question whether, under these conditions, the citadel was in immediate danger of capture by assault is one upon which experts will differ. It must, however, be borne in mind that the Japanese were not likely to renew the attacks that ended so disastrously in August and September. Hard experience had taught them to temper the bayonet with the sap and the mine.

PLENTY OF AMMUNITION.

I come now to the chief reason assigned by General Stoessel, General Reiss, and other officers, that ammunition and food were running short. Except in an alleged official report of General Stoessel, it has never been pretended that these supplies were exhausted. The Japanese declare that when they entered Port Arthur they found one of the principal magazines untouched. This Russian officers emphatically deny. They assert that the only shells were those in the forts, that there was no reserve of heavy ammunition, and that the magazine contained nothing save shells for small quick-firing naval guns. Of powder and rifle cartridges, they acknowledge that there was a limited supply, and the shallow waters of the harbour show that many shells and rifles were deliberately thrown away. Official statistics published by the Japanese give the number of shells left in the fortress as 82,670.

The food was abundant, and it can never be maintained that the garrison was on the edge of starvation. Some figures will put this contention out of court. There were in Port Arthur at the time of the surrender, 1,422,000lbs. of flour, 4,400lbs. of barley, 176,000lbs. of crushed wheat, 2970lbs. of rice, 30,800lbs. of mealie meal or maize, 132,000lbs. of biscuit, 77,000lbs. of corned beef, 770,000lbs. of salt, 44,000lbs. of sugar, 1,375,000lbs. of beans, 1900 horses in fine condition, and 50,000 roubles in cash. In the naval depot there were 500 tons of biscuits, 250 tons of new flour—brought one month before by the King Arthur—400 tons of flour of earlier import, 40 tons of sugar, 2 tons of butter, some barrels of salt beef, 75,000 tons of Cardiff coal, 15,000 tons of briquette coal, and 55,000 tons of Japanese coal. I cannot say whether or not any of these naval supplies are included in the first statistics. There was an almost inexhaustible supply of vodka, beer champagne, and other wines—"too great a store," was the significant comment of a Russian admiral. Tobacco, cigar, and cigarettes were in abundance. No private stores were commandeered, and civilians who had foresight or money suffered no privation, fresh beef, pork, poultry, and other luxuries being obtainable at a price.

"It is due to the garrison also to state that every officer with whom I have spoken makes no pretence of having suffered from failure of food supplies. When a Russian officer admits so much you may rest content that he lived in comparative comfort.

HUMANITARIAN PLEA FAILS.

"There remains the fourth justification for surrender—a justification that may be pleaded by humanitarians, but not by those who believe that the first duty of a commander in the field is towards the living and not toward the dead and dying. The condition of the sick and wounded in Port Arthur was undoubtedly deplorable. Yet it was not so terrible as the first Russian statements led us to believe. "At the conference which arranged the terms of surrender, Count Ballaschoff, chief of the Red Cross Society, stated that in the hospitals were over 20,000 sick and wounded, for whom there were neither drugs nor bandages. That number was afterwards reduced to 15,000. At the same time, we were told that when communication with the north was broken, the garrison in Port Arthur—exclusive of naval men—numbered 35,000; that between 15,000 and 16,000 had died during the siege and that there remained only between 9,000 and 10,000 combatants, of whom 5,000 were effective. We were also informed that 50 per cent. of the officers had been killed, and that only 28 officers had passed through the ordeal unscathed.

"It is impossible to reconcile these statements with the ascertained facts. Exclusive of those in hospital there actually surrendered 878,532 soldiers and naval men, including volunteers. They are accounted for thus:—Generals eight; field officers, 57; officers below field rank, 531, officers in civilian branches 99; surgeons, 109; chaplain, 13; non-commissioned officers and men, 22,434; total for the army, 23,251. Admirals, four; captains of ships, 100; lieutenants, 200; chaplain, seven; sailors and marines, 4,500; civilian officers of the navy, 500; total for the navy, 5,311. In addition to these, there were 3,045 men described as non-combatants, all of whom had either served in the army or were liable to the colours, and most of whom had been Volunteers during the siege.

These figures—even more than the appearance of the prisoners and their capacity to perform a long march—show that the condition of the garrison was not so terrible as it was represented by the Russians. Among the sick and wounded the suffering was great—as it must always be in an invested and bombarded city—and General Stoessel may have succumbed to the imperative calls of humanity. History will pronounce judgment upon his action, and will, doubtless, say that it was at least premature. Meanwhile the impression must prevail that the last days of Port Arthur were less glorious than the first, and that it was the General and not the garrison that surrendered."

THE STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

The monthly Army Orders for April announce that in order to encourage the study of foreign languages and to obtain a record of the names of officers who are proficient, the Civil Service Commissioners will examine officers in any modern language, European or Oriental, in London, in January, April, July, and October. The examinations will commence on the third Tuesday in January, July, and October and on that Tuesday in April which first follows after the date upon which Easter Sunday shall fall. Applications to attend the examinations must reach the War Office on or before Dec. 10, Feb. 23, June 10, and Sept. 10. As late withdrawals from these examinations entail considerable inconvenience and involve some expense, officers who withdraw their names after the above dates will in each case be required to give their reasons for doing so.

Jules Verne, whose end has come, to the sorrow of all the boys of the world, thought nothing of Paris as a place of residence. It was much too noisy. He preferred the quietude of his old Picardy capital of Amiens. Notwithstanding that he was a veritable Cook in the organization of "personally conducted tours," he was the most confirmed stay-at-home. For him there was nothing comparable with the domestic joys of a fireside evening. He had never been to the uttermost parts of the earth which he has described with such fidelity—still less to the moon. His non-travelling propensities were the little joke of the inhabitants of Amiens, yet really they added to the lustre of his imagination. Dumas fils had a great affection for him, and compared "Round the World" with "The Three Musketeers." Was not, he asked, Phineas Fogg (the travelling Englishman) the D'Artagnan of tourists? The dramatist wished to propose Verne for the Academie Francaise. Some correspondence ensued, in which Verne made a slip of orthography. "Oh," said he, "I am lost for ever for the Academie."

THE BALTIC FLEET AT SINGAPORE.

JAPANESE AND THE WAR.

AN AUSTRIAN LLOYD CAPTAIN'S IMPRESSIONS.

Captain Rassevich of the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Marquis Bacquehem" which arrived in Bombay Harbour on Sunday, reports that he saw the Baltic Fleet while he was at Singapore on Saturday, April 8th. The Captain had a good view of the Russians as they went by up the Straits. He says there were 47 ships with the Baltic fleet altogether. The way was led by six battleships; these went ahead in single file and the rest following after in any order. The Russians were, plainly, not in immediate fear of any attacks by the enemy, and indeed it was rumoured that the Japanese were somewhere in the neighbourhood of Manilla, in the Philipines.

The Marquis Bacquehem came from Kobe but there was no more definite news of Admiral Togo in Kobe than in Bombay. Captain Rassevich interviewed by a contemporary declared that the Japanese people were getting tired of the war. "They have lost a great deal of the 'animation' about it which they used to have; you don't hear 'banzai' shouted so much now ne said. The captain did not say he heard any grumbling or complaint; but he had been impressed by the altered demeanour of the Japanese since some months previously, a change brought about by the awful losses in men and the great expenditure of money which their country has suffered.

Captain Rassevich said the regulation instituted in Japan since the outbreak of the war to prevent Japanese women leaving the country was being rigidly enforced, presumably for reasons of economic politics. It seems that being unable to obtain passages on the mail steamers, women who are particularly determined to leave the country attempt to do so in cargo boats; but even here they are closely watched by the officials. The short passenger list of the Marquis Bacquehem was examined and the ship visited by officers before she sailed.

A point which struck Captain Rassevich very forcibly during his voyage was the great number of Russians who have found their way to Shanghai. There were over 10,000 men there belonging to the Russian fighting forces. Most of them were from Port Arthur, and they would probably have had the number further augmented had not the local authorities taken steps to put a stop to the influx. The presence of such a large colony was considered to interfere with the trade of the port. They are a very mixed lot, said Capt. Rassevich. They include officers as well as rank-and-file, and large numbers of them are sick or hobble about suffering from wounds. These people of course have nothing to do; and as a result spend the greater part of their time in the drink shops playing cards. "The Russian Consul," says the Captain, "is very busy." The Russians, he added, are striving to get conveyance to their own country in French and other ships, but as there are practically none but cargo boats going on the efforts are not very successful.

The Captain of the Marquis Bacquehem spoke humorously about some Russian passengers he had aboard his own ship. A man came to him, he said, at Shanghai, and stated that he was a Russian merchant from Port Arthur and wanted a passage to Port Said, en route for Russia, for himself and six workmen. And it wasn't till we got to Singapore that we discovered they were Russian sailors. It appeared that a lady on board had made the discovery. The supposed merchant was a Russian naval captain, and the long fellow of about twenty-seven, and his workmen were sailors of the Tsar's navy. They had escaped from Port Arthur in a torpedo-boat or a Chinese junk and got away to German territory in China, whence they had come down to Shanghai by a chance boat. Captain Rassevich was highly amused at the ways of these Russians. Their officers had wanted the skipper to imprison them for some act of subordination, and actually brought chains to put on their wrists. "But this is a European—I mean not a Russian—ship and of course I couldn't allow that." But the skipper heard that the Russian Captain found another way of punishing his men, namely by whipping them. "They are great big fellows, and he is a little bit of a chap, but he whips them and they stand with their backs bent, just like bullocks, to take it. But then of course, they are Russians; it is the Russian manner."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," April 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J O Miller C S I of the I C S is appointed to be Chief Comr of the Central Provinces with effect from the date of assuming charge of that office.

The services of the Hon Sir Frederic Lely K C I E C S I o the I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of the office of Chief Comr of the Central Provinces by Mr J O Miller C S I.

Mr L J Kershaw of the I C S Settlement Officer Sibsagar is appointed to officiate as Sec to the Chief Comr of Assam during the absence on leave of Mr F J Monahan or until farther orders.

The Hon Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes K C S I K C V O has obtained permission from H E the Govr Genl of India to resign from the 8th May 1905 the office of Lieut Govr of Burma. H E is pleased to direct as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieut Govr of Burma shall be continued to him from the 9th May until the date of his embarkation for Europe.

Under the authority conveyed by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Capt Jos H E the Govr Genl of India is pleased with the approbation of H M the King Emperor of India to appoint Hon Sir Herbert Thirkell White K C I E to be Lieut Govr of Burma in succession to the Hon Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes K C S I K C V O, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties Lieut Col C V Lukis M L, F R C S, I M S, Bengal Civil Surgeon Agra is appointed to be Principal and Professor of Medical College Calcutta and First Physician College Hospital.

Consequent on the grant of leave to Mr H G Tayler 1st Asst officiating Deputy Supt the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission with effect from the 30th March and until further orders Mr H H D'Oyly 2nd officiating 1st Asst Supt to officiate as Deputy Supt, Mr A Brown 3rd officiating 2nd Asst Supt to officiate as 1st Asst Supt, Mr R F Lewis 5th officiating 3rd Asst Supt to officiate as 2nd Asst Supt, Mr W H Brooke 6th officiating 4th Asst Supt to officiate as 3rd Asst Supt, Mr O W B Anderson 7th officiating 5th Asst Supt to officiate as 4th Asst Supt, Mr H M S Clarke 8th officiating 6th Asst Supt to officiate as 5th Asst Supt, Mr J A Pridgeux officiating 7th Asst Supt to officiate as 6th Asst Supt, Mr H T Taylor officiating 8th Asst Supt to officiate as 7th Asst Supt and Mr J R G Hastings supernumerary Asst Supt to officiate as 8th Asst Supt.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieuts—Harold Ashe Murray, 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regt, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders; officiating Double Co officer 31st Punjabis—12th March. Ashton Mackrell 3rd Battalion Manchester Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regt; Double Co officer 19th Inty 16th March. Alick Lindsay Mortimer Molesworth 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regt; officiating Double Co officer 6th Light Inty 27th March. Maurice George Lee 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Inty; officiating Double Co officer 40th Pathans 19th March and Charles Harold Amys Tuck 1st Battalion Norfolk Regt; Double Co officer 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles 20th March. Second Lieut—George Henry Dempster 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regt; officiating Double Co officer 36th Sikhs 27th March. Charles Lowther Tireman Northamptonshire Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers Double Co officer 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs 11th March and Roy Neil Boyd Campbell 1st Battalion The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt); Double Co officer 23rd Sikh Pioneers 29th March.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No 315—The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates specified to field existing vacancies:—Lieut L F S Wylde Indian Army 5th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), 4 Asst Military Accountant 3rd Class on probation 8th April. Lieut C J G Bird Indian Army 47th Sikhs Asst Military Accountant 3rd Class 10th March. Lieut S G V Ellis Indian Army 94th Russell's Infantry Probationer for the Military Accounts Dept 1st Feb and Lieut C W Butler Indian Army 114th Mahrattas Probationer for the Military Accounts Dept 28th March.

Major F H S Thomas Indian Army to be Supply and Transport Officer 2nd class with effect from the 10th April.

Lieut H Greenaway 69th Punjabis to be Supply and Transport Officer 16th class with effect from the 24th Jan Jointed his appointment on the 18th March.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—Col W O Thompson D S O Indian Army—7th March. Col E W Anderson Indian Army—21st March. Major B A Johnstone Indian Army—23 April. Major J H B Beresford Indian Army 24th May. Lieut Col Cooverjee Cowasjee Vaid Indian Medical Service Bengal—18th May and Commissary and Honorary Capt Alexander Watt Public Works Department India—11th April.

Major William Adam Cuppage Indian Army is permitted to retire from the service subject to H M's approval with effect from the 1st April.

Capt Walter Hastings Frederic Hughes Indian Army has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to resign the service subject to H M's approval with effect from the 18th March.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff mentions in his new book an inscription over a baker's shop at Poona:—"Best English Loafer to His Excellency."

The "Art Journal" tells the story of how John Phillip, the famous painter, bought Whistler's Piano picture. The picture was hung on the line at the Royal Academy. Mr. Phillip greatly admired the painting and he wrote the younger man in this fashion: Is it for sale, and, if so, what is the price? Whistler, duly appreciative of the kindness of the old colourist, replied that he would be delighted to accept whatever Phillip thought it was worth. Thereupon, related the artist, he sent me a cheque with which I was satisfied and its amount was thirty pounds.

While riding on a donkey through the galleries at Gibraltar, Queen Alexandra noticed a car of the donkey boy's torehead and inquired the reason of is in Egyptian and Arabic, to the boy's astonishment at hearing his native tongue.

It is being remarked by the people of Lisbon that the German Emperor did not impress them as being in robust health. The general opinion is that his physique hardly attains the standard which the published portrait lead one to expect.

From the "Times" of March 30,1805. A duel was fought yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, at Chail Farm, between two Baronets. We are unacquainted with the circumstances that produced the meeting, and can only state that neither of the parties was wounded.

The late Lord Norton entered warmly into the spirit of the views of his son, well known as Father Adderley. In one point only, says the "Manchester Guardian," did they differ, and that was in the matter of teetotalism. There is a story that Lord Norton being present atone of Father Adderley's parochial luncheons, expressed his own views on the subject of meat and drinks which a bountiful Creator had provided and met the situation which the serried water-bottles on the table presented to him by concluding with the words—May I offer you something out of my flask?

The elders of the Mormon Church have purchased the old gaol in Carthage, Illinois, where the founder of the church, Joseph Smith, was killed by the mob. It is to be converted into a mission church.

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation inviting the nations of the world to send military representatives or a warship to participate, in 1907, at the celebration at Jamestown, Virginia, of the birth of the American nation, the first American settlement being found in Jamestown on May 13, 1607.

A boy named Smyth jumped overboard from a Glasgow vessel in the Torres Straits and was lost. He has expressed a desire to emulate Robinson Crusoe, and leaped overboard with a ship's bucket rack and some pin timber.

The "Pester Lloyd" has a story to the effect that the Kaiser, during a recent Imperial reception, said to a Japanese diplomat:—My congratulations sir. You have now become the heroes of the day. But do not forget, that you have learned what you know from the Germans. To this the diplomat replied, Your Majesty, we shall never forget that we have learned everything from the Germans—except to fear the Russians.

It was always the hope of Jules Verne to come to England and settle at Brighton—"which" he said "is my idea of Paradise."

Speaking at the meeting of the Land Law Reform Association, Lord Carrington referred to the fact that his mother was evicted from a house upon which she has spent a large sum of money without a single penny to compensation. The chagrin caused was such as to give her apoplexy, which hastened her death.

The "Chronicle" enlightens us on the stymology of the word "kipper." The word seems properly to have meant the male salmon at the season when his fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love and he develops a soil of beak, or "kip" with which to fight his rivals in a lady salmon's affections. Whether his name came from the "kip," or from the Dutch kippen to hatch, seems to be a nice point in philology. During kipper time it was not possible to get palatable fresh salmon, and curry salmon took its place. Hence the kippered herrin of to-day.

Gossip from Gibraltar reports that the Kaiser's visit was much shorter than he had intended to make it. The naval authorities, according to the "Chronicle," hinted that it was not convenient to entertain him any longer. Instead of showing him the fortifications, they showed him the naval hospital. Then he understood that his room was considered better than his company, and sailed away, not in the best of humours.

'Vanity Fair" tells an amusing story about the Queen's Quair, Mr.—Maurice Hewlett's novel. A wellknown author was interrogated at a dinner party the other night as to his opinion concerning it. "Don't you think Mr. Hewlett was rather, er—improper—in The Queen's Quair? was the question. The author pointed out the manners and morals of the time and Mr. Hewlett's desire for accuracy. The conversation had drifted to other subjects when an elderly gentleman sitting next to the author whispered, "I beg your pardon Mr.———," but what did Mr. Hewlett do in Queen's Square?

At a meeting of the Gloucestershire Standing Joint Committee, it was stated that Lord Tredegar is building a row of cottages, caused a bath-room to be provided in each. Subsequent inspection showed that in every case the bath had been removed to the back yard and used for keeping rabbits in.

It is rather startling to find Baconians asking, "Who was Bacon?" but the question is put by C M. Port in the April number of the quarterly magazine "Baconiana." This is not the only one, "Who were his parents, and where was he born?" are others. These are followed by:—When and where did Bacon die? Who saw him die? But Did Bacon really die in 1626? Did he not die to the world? Did he then retire in 1626?—whither?—travelling again?—living in the Isle of man? Did Bacon die at the age of the Rosicrucian Father—106? As if these were not enough, the query is thrown out, "Was Bacon no more Bacon than he was Shakespeare?"

It is a happy thought on the part of the school children of France to offer a multitude of small subscriptions to do honour to the memory of Jules Verne. It is to be hoped that as they grow up they will appreciate a little incident which occurred when their benefactor was at the height of his popularity. They will remember how in "Round the World in Eighty Days" the hero of the story, Phileas Fogg, in order to return within the time, burned the bridges of his vessel for fuel and made his engines white-hot. When the story reached this point in its serial publication many of the shipping companies of France, America, and England saw a rare opportunity for advertisement. They offered the author large sums if he would describe Phileas Fogg as returning on some one or other of their steamers, And Jules Verne refused. Like an artist and a Frenchman, and Mr. Phileas Fogg returned in an anonymous vessel.

A curious position has arisen in the Orange River Colony relative to the ownership of cattle captured during the Anglo-Boer war. Animals that had come into the possession of the military authorities were sold by the Government after the annexation and purchased in all good faith by Briton and Boer. Now the High Court has decided, as the result of a test case, that unless the cattle were actually taken from the enemy during an engagement or when encamped within the range of the firing line they must be restored to their original owners. The decision has given rise to consternation on the part of numerous purchasers of cattle, and a host of claims by former owners have been entered in the courts. In all these cases the local Government and the War Office are directly interested, for the question arises whether present owners who may be dispossessed of the cattle they brought have a legal claim against the civil or military administrations.

Poor little fellow! He coughs so hard he cannot sleep. That makes him weak and sickly all the next day. His brother thinks this coughing is terrible. So do we, for we know that just a few doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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THE ADVENTURES OF THE HEATHCRAIG.

WITH COAL FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

BOGUS CHARTERS TO HOODWINK THE JAPANESE.

The steamer Heathcraig is now under detention in Colombo harbour. The story, as it is developed by the last mail papers, is interesting. Shorn of legal technicalities this is how matters stand.

The Heathcraig Heathbank, and Heathburn were chartered by Russian acting through Messrs. Green Holland and Sons, to carry coal to Vladivostock for the Russia Government. They were furnished with what counsel characterized as bogus charters, under which the Heathcraig was ostensibly bound for Shanghai and the other two ships for Manilla. The ships were in fact carrying contraband under false papers. The mortgagees of the line, The Law Guarantee and Trust Society were left in the dark, but, as soon as they discovered the truth, they sued Messrs. Deas Foster and Co., the Managers of the Heath Line, for a declaration that they were not bound by the charter-parties and bills of lading, and for possession of the ships forthwith. The ships were detained, the "Heathcraig" in Colombo, the "Heathbank" at Amoy, and the "Heathburn" at Manilla. The usual litigation followed. Amongst the defendants were the Russian Bank for Foreign Trade. The plaintiffs pointed out that capture was inevitable, and that they stood to lose their security, the debentures by the trust deed amounting to £120,000 Plaintiffs said they had asked the managers to insure against war risks, but the latter had replied that it was unnecessary, as the ships would discharge at neutral ports! But it was discovered that M. de Baranoff had given minute instructions to the ships to go to Vladivostock, advising them how to approach, seek admittance &c. The "Heathcraig's" papers are interesting. She is furnished with a bogus charter to load coal for Shanghai at 10/, while the real charter is marked private and confidential, and is to carry 6,236 tons of coal to Vladivostock at £2/0, £2,354 being paid to the Heath Line's managers in advance on account of freight. Altogether the managers received £25,000 in advance on the whole series of transactions, and the cargoes of coal loaded into the ships were worth £70,000. The aggregate value of three ships is placed at £108,000 and war risks insurance at 30 guineas per cent. would have amounted to £33,000. No wonder that the managers were tempted to chance it when such a big sum was to be saved. The insurance would have cost more than the freight! When the true facts came to the mortgagees' ears, they insisted upon insurance as an alternative to the action which

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The Telegraphone of Poulsen, the Danish inventor, is again in London, and may be seen at St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. We have already described this ingenious apparatus, which is a sort of magnetic phonograph recording speech, whether from the mouth or a tel e phone, by magnetism on a travelling iron wire. It can be used for dictating to a secretary, who may s it in another room, or for receiving telephone messages in the absence of the subscriber, &c. The new apparatus has some practical improvements over the old.

Professor Redard, of Geneva, who applied music as a tranquillising influence on persons under anesthetics, has discovered that blue light falling on the eyes, even when closed, affects the nerve centres and produces sleep, either by a hypnotic or anesthetic action. Violet and green, but not red and yellow rays have a similar, but weaker effect.

The method of applying the rays for dental operations was recently described to the Swiss Odontological Society, at a meeting in Lausanne. An electric incandescent lamp of blue glass, with a reflector, concentrates blue rays on the closed eyes of the patient, who is enveloped in a blue veil. The lamp is held about six inches from the eye, and in two or three minutes produces sleep. The subject wakes when the light is withdrawn, and is said to feel no pain during the sleep, or ill effects afterwards. Many patients have been sent to sleep in this harmless way.

Strychnine has been regarded as the antidote to nicotine, but M. Zalackan finds it ineffectual. Eserine is not much better. Nicotine possesses a stimulating and also a paralysing property, and eserine may sometimes enhance the paralysing effect.

The nasturtium officinalis, on the other hand, supplies a good antidote to nicotine. It is rich in nitrogen and iodide of iron, especially when it grows near springs containing iron and iodine. The juice of the plant obtained by crushing it and filtering, when injected into the veins in good time, neutralises the poison, of nicotine.

M. Mesnager has invented an apparatus for registering continuously the output of a conduit from a reservoir of water, and also from pumps. It is used in Paris, for example, on a conduct of the Rue Louis Blanc.

Leucite is a feldspar geologically, and a double silicate of alumina and potash chemically, found in certain lavas notably of Vesuvius and the Roman Campagna, when its grey geometricals crystals attract attention. The Societa Romana pel fati of Rome now collects leucite between Frascati and Albano, and between Rome and Naples, to manufacture alum from it. Other magnetic minerals found with it are removed by electro-magnets. Sulphuric acid applied to leucite yields alum, but in order to purify it the crude alum is dissolved and crystalised.

A German wireless telegraph firm has brought out a portable outfit for wireless telegraphy, mounted on a bicycle, and to be employed in reporting the Gordon Bennett Cup race.

To prevent atmospheric electricity collecting on balloons, M. Breyder proposes to wet the cordage, gas bag, and car with a conducting substance, and let down a conducting cable terminated by a metallic sheaf, along with the guide rope, as an earth.

The Atti del Lincei, describing the experiments of Professor Artom on wireless telegraphy by means of circularly polarised electric waves, mentions that messages were sent from Rome to the island of Maddalena without being felt at the island of Ponza, which is off the direct line of the former stations. In fact, the messages travelled in a particular direction and did not spread all round like ordinary wireless messages. The polarising of the waves also admits of the air wires being lower.

The Engineering Committee of the Isthamian Canal Commission has reported that a canal on the sea level throughout could be constructed at Panama in ten or twelve years, at a cost of about 230 million dollars. The time required to complete it is only a few years more than that estimated for the finishing of De Lesseps' canal, according to his plan, with locks, and the cost would only be some 50 million dollars more, while the gain to shipping would be great. A bottom width of 150 feet, and a minimum depth of 35 feet is recommended.

Cocaine is made from the coca bush of Peru. The leaves are dried in the sun, and brayed in a concentrated solution of carbonate of soda. The powder, obtained by drying the solution, is treated with benzine or petroleum, and a solution of hydrochloric acid. The cocaine is precipitated by carbonate of soda. A kilogramme of leaves gives from two to four grammes of cocaine.

Now the turbine threatens to supplant the marine engine on steamers, the Engineer draws attention to the log of an early steamship, eloquent of the difficulties which pioneers had to overcome. The log in question is that of Sir John Ross on his voyage to seek the North-West Passage, 1829-33. By concentrating the entire boiler power on the lee paddle, they managed to get a speed of 18 revolutions out of the engine. The machinery, however, was an endless source of trouble and disappointment to the navigators, and, finally, they were heartily glad to get rid of it.

The Engineer also shows that the Simplon Tunnel pierced from both ends, was paralleled by the Shiloah Tunnel at Jerusalem, made in the reign of Hezekiah, for bringing the water of Shiloah into Jerusalem. The tunnel is not straight, showing that the makers went off the line, but it is level—a fact which points to the use of some sort of instrument like a spirit level.

The fear of death is one of the most deeply-planted instincts in the human race, but the fear of premature burial has at all times run it close, says the "Hospital" Both, like all instincts, are unreasoning, and often appear in the most unlikely minds, for they are met with in the highly-cultured as well as in the densely ignorant. The fear of premature burial is a mere vestigium or remnant of an earlier stage of existence than any known to the Northern races of Europe, yet the fear is firmly implanted in the minds of its peoples. It is conceivable that such an accident might happen in the South of Europe and amongst the inhabitants of a climate which might make speedy burial a necessity. It has actually taken place on the battlefield from mere callousness and during vast epidemics, which have disorganised the usual routine of life leading to burial in pits rather than in graves. It could not happen in modern civilised life, where a body is kept for several days before it is committed to the earth or burnt. In the rare cases where a person has recovered consciousness whilst preparations were being made for interment it has always been before the closure of the coffin and whilst there was free access of air. The closure of the coffin with the consequent deprivation of air would infallibly quench the dormant spark of life within a very short time, and if the patient were unconscious at the time of closure it is very certain that he would not afterwards recover consciousness, because the emanations from his own lungs and body in so confined a space would surely asphyxiate him, and insensibility is amongst the earliest phenomena of suffocation. The stories told by irresponsible people without any possibility of verifying dates and places may be safely treated as untrue when they assert that persons have come to life again after the ordinary burial adopted here, in France, or in Germany.

How long, one wonders, will it be before the present unsatisfactory and scandalous condition of the law and administration of England with regard to death-certification is brought into line with the requirements of a civilised country, asks the "Medical Press"? . . . A medical man is bound under penalty to give a certificate of death to the relatives of a patient unless he can find a reasonable excuse, and although the certificate is given without fee or reward, he may find the authorities at Somerset House wanting further information from him. On the other hand, any quack, pretender, or ignorant person may give a certificate, which the local registrar—often a person of very little education—is willing to accept, and even no certificate at all may be given, and the body buried without the cause of death being registered. At an inquest held at Southport the other day on the body of a woman, aged forty, it came out that she had been attended in her illness by a person calling himself a herbalist. This erudite individual had been treating the unfortunate subject of his ministerations with raspberry leaves, concoctions of slippery elm, and reanimating drops. Whatever effect the first two of these remedies may have had, the reanimating drops were succeeded by a progress of examination on the part of the patient, and as no medical man was called in, the herbalist gave a certificate saying that death was due to paralysis followed by epilepsy. Fortunately, the registrar had sufficient sense to refuse the certificate, and an inquest was ordered. The Coroner made some forcible remarks about the impropriety of the whole proceeding saying that a joiner, a bricklayer, or a collier might as well issue a certificate as a medical herbalist. The jury returned the verdict of death from natural causes.

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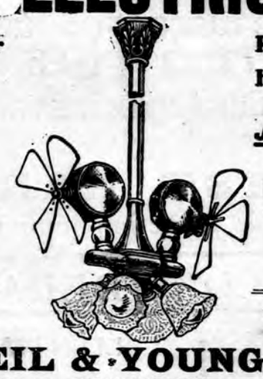

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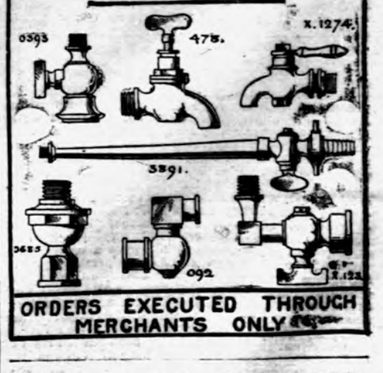

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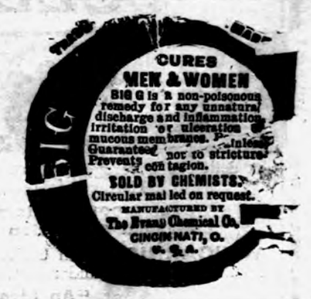
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